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GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

PEARSON

hit, miss, aim,
operations of senses
touching
rub over
forget remember

Separation
comparison
source
Cause
crime
value

Gen

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George F. Kurzman.
13 E. 49th St.
New York.
N. Y.

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GREEK

PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

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PEARSON, GREEK PROSE

W. P.

PREFACE

THE aim of this book is (1) to combine a thorough and systematic study of the essentials of Greek syntax with abundant practice in translating connected English into Attic Greek; and (2) to afford constant practice in writing Greek at sight.

Part I contains, in graded lessons, the principal points of Greek syntax, the unusual and non-essential being purposely omitted. These lessons are designed for use at the beginning of the second year's study of Greek, thereby serving as a partial review of the first year's work and as an introduction to the composition work in connection with the reading of Xenophon's Anabasis.

Part II contains short, simple English sentences, based on Books I–IV of the Anabasis. These should be used daily in connection with the reading of the text.

Part III contains connected English prose, based on Books I–IV of the Anabasis. This is carefully graded, so that the student who performs faithfully the work outlined here will be able to pass the entrance examination of any of the American colleges.

The method of writing Greek at sight used in this book needs a word of explanation. It is the outgrowth of the author's personal experience in the classroom, and his belief that the best results can be obtained only by systematic practice in connection with the regular work.

At intervals, review lessons are introduced, containing a list of the important words and an enumeration of the principal con-

structions used in the preceding sentences. The instructor sh
form original work for his class to translate at sight, based on
words and constructions. While, strictly speaking, this is not
work, it enables the student to make definite preparation for
kind of work, and gives him valuable practice in the offhand
of words and principles of grammar. Furthermore, it enables
teacher to vary the difficulty of the work to suit the ability o
class.

The connected prose at the beginning of Part III has been n
very simple, so that Part II may be omitted by those instruc
who do not find time to do composition work along with the
reading of Xenophon. The best results, however, will be obta
from a completion of all the work here given.

The author is in full sympathy with the tendency to read o
prose works than Xenophon's Anabasis in college preparatory w
and would have been glad to incorporate in this book exer
based on other prose authors than Xenophon. The wide dive
of opinion, however, as to just what authors should be read,
the fact that Xenophon's Anabasis is made the basis of the c
position requirement by nearly all the colleges, has made it p
tically impossible to prepare such exercises at present.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to many of the
books in Greek Composition.

Mr. C. J. Geer, of the English department of the Shady
Academy, Pittsburg, has given valuable assistance in the prep
tion of the English work of Parts II and III.

The author desires especially to thank William R. Crabbe, Ph
the principal of Shady Side Academy, for his assistance and
encouragement. As a successful Greek instructor of long e
rience, his advice in the formation of this book and his criti
in the correction of the manuscript have been invaluable.

HENRY CARR PEARSO

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EXERCISES BASED ON THE ANABASIS:
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ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY
EXAMINATION PAPERS

The grammatical references are to the Greek Grammars in most comm use; H. = Hadley-Allen. G. = Goodwin. B. = Babbitt. Go. = Goodell

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

LESSON I

THE ARTICLE—THE NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND ACCUSATIVE CASES

1. The definite article, **ὁ, ἡ, τό,** generally corresponds to our article *the.*

2. An adjective or other word qualifying a noun is said to be in the Attributive position when it follows the article directly. It is in the Predicate position when it does not directly follow its article.

ATTRIBUTIVE POSITION

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνήρ **ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός** **ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός**	*The brave man.*

PREDICATE POSITION

ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός **ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνήρ**	*The man is brave.*

[H. 666–670: G. 959–963, 971–973: B. 451–453: Go. 552.]

3. The following are some important facts to remember about the use of the article:

1. The article is often used as a possessive pronoun when such a meaning is obvious: **ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἀποπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν,** *his mother sends him back to his province.* [H. 658: G. 949: B. 447: Go. 551, *d.*]

2. Names of persons usually omit the article. Yet the often take it, to mark them as before mentioned or we known: **ὁ Κῦρος,** *Cyrus.* [H. 663: G. 943: B. 446: Go. 551, *a.*]

3. Abstract nouns often take the article: **ἡ ἀρετή,** *vi tue;* **ἡ δικαιοσύνη,** *justice.* [H. 659: G. 944: B. 448: Go. 551,

4. The article is generally omitted with **βασιλεύς** whe referring to the king of Persia. [H. 660, *c*: G. 957: B. 446, n.

5. The demonstrative pronouns **οὗτος, ὅδε,** and **ἐκεῖν** usually have the predicate position: **οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτη** *this soldier.* [H. 673: G. 974: B. 456: Go. 553.]

6. **πᾶς, ἅπας, σύμπας,** and **ὅλος** generally have th predicate position. So with **μέσος,** meaning *the middle of* **μέση ἡ χώρᾱ,** *the middle of the country* (while **ἡ μέση χώρ** would mean *the middle country*). [H. 672: G. 979: B. 454, 455

7. The article has a demonstrative force before **μέν** an **δέ** in expressing contrast: **ὁ μέν . . . ὁ δέ,** *this man . . . th man, the one . . . the other.* [H. 654: G. 981: B. 443, 1: Go. 549, *a*

8. Adverbs and limiting phrases, such as preposition and their cases, may be used with the article and nou The noun may be understood and is, therefore, frequentl omitted: **Μένων καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ,** *Menon and those wit him* (his men); **οἱ ὄπισθεν,** *those in the rear;* **οἱ ἄνω στρα τιῶται,** *the soldiers who are above;* **οἱ νῦν,** *the men of th present generation.*

4. There is no indefinite article in Greek. The Englis *a* or *an* must therefore usually be omitted in translation **πόλις,** *a city.* When the writer has in mind some particu lar person or thing, but does not name it, the indefinit pronoun **τὶς** is used: **ἀνήρ τις ταῦτα ἐποίησε,** *a* (certain *man did this.*

τὶς is enclitic, and generally follows its noun.

5. A predicate substantive with **εἰμί** and verbs signifying to Become, be Named, be Elected, be Thought, and Appear, is in the same case as the subject: **αἱρεῖται στρατηγός**, *he is elected general.* [H. 614: G. 907: B. 341, 1: Go. 534, *b.*]

6. The Accusative joined with a verb, adjective, or substantive may denote that In Respect to Which the expression is used. This is called the Accusative of Specification: **τά τε ἄλλα Κῦρος ἐτίμησέ με**, *Cyrus honored me in other respects;* **ὁ ποταμὸς ἦν τὸ εὖρος πλεθριαῖος**, *the river was a plethrum in width.* [H. 718: G. 1058: B. 337: Go. 537.]

7. The Accusative may denote Extent of Time or Space: **ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν τρεῖς ἡμέρας**, *there they remained three days;* **ἐξήλαυνε παρασάγγην**, *he marched a parasang.* [H. 720: G. 1062: B. 338: Go. 538.]

8. An Accusative is often used Adverbially: **τέλος**, *finally;* **τὸ λοιπόν**, *thenceforth;* **τὴν ταχίστην**, *by the quickest* (road). [H. 719: G. 1060: B. 336: Go. 540.]

9. Two Accusatives, usually one of the Person, the other of the Thing, may follow verbs meaning to Ask, Demand, Remind, Teach, Clothe, Unclothe, Conceal, Deprive: **Κῦρον δὲ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτήσω**, *I will ask Cyrus for the boats;* **ἐβούλοντο ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὴν γῆν**, *they wished to deprive the Greeks of their land.* [H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535.]

10. Verbs meaning to Do Anything To or Say Anything Of a person or thing may take two Accusatives: **κακῶς αὐτοὺς ἐποίησε**, *he did harm to them* (here **κακῶς** equals **κακά**, the second Accusative). [H. 725, *a*: G. 1073: B. 340: Go. 534, *a.*]

11. The Accusative is used after the adverbs of swea ing, **νή** and **μά**, *by*. **νή** introduces an affirmative oath a **μά** a negative one: **μὰ τοὺς θεούς**, *no, by the gods*.

The student will notice that **νή** is opposite the meani to our English *nay*. This will help him to distinguish t two words. [H. 723: G. 1066–67: B. 344: Go. 532.]

12. When the Vocative is used as the case of addres **ὦ** is often written before it. [H. 709: G. 1044: B. 327: Go. 61,

Article, H. 654–673: G. 941–981: B. 444–458: Go. 549–556. *No* *and Voc.*, H. 706–709: G. 1043–1045: B. 325–327: Go. 503–504. *A* H. 710–726: G. 1046–1082: B. 328–346: Go. 529–541.

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13. TRANSLATE:

1. All the soldiers went back to their city.
2. You did this to a (certain) man.
3. "I will remind the whole army of this," said Cyrus.
4. This man was made general by the great king.
5. Xenophon was general during the whole retreat (κατ βασις).
6. He remained in the middle of the city for three yea
7. "Yes, by Zeus," said he, "the man is brave."
8. Cyrus and his men are not braver than those in t van.
9. The Greeks are asking Cyrus for a guide.
10. That man was brave in battle, but in other matters coward.

LESSON II

THE GENITIVE CASE

14. In its relation to another noun, the Genitive may denote:

1. Possession (Possessive Genitive): **τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πλοῖον,** *the father's boat.*

2. The subject of an action or feeling (Subjective Genitive): **ἡ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εὔνοια,** *the good will of the general* (i.e. which the general feels).

3. The object of an action or feeling (Objective Genitive): **ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων φόβος τῶν Ἑλλήνων,** *the barbarians' fear of the Greeks* (i.e. the Greeks were the object of their fear).

4. Material or contents, including that of which anything consists (Genitive of Material): **δύο χοίνικες ἀλφίτων,** *two quarts of meal.*

5. Measure of space, time, or value (Genitive of Measure): **ποδῶν πέντε ποταμός,** *a river of five feet* (in depth).

6. The whole after nouns denoting a part (Partitive Genitive): **εἷς τούτων ἦν Ἕλλην,** *one of these was a Greek.*

[H. 729: G. 1085: B. 348–352: Go. 506.]

15. The Genitive may be used as the object of a verb. This is often the case when the verb affects the object only in part. Such verbs are those that mean to Share, Enjoy, Hit, Miss, Aim, Begin, Lead, Rule, Take Hold of, Touch, Perceive, Hear, Taste, Smell, Remember, Forget: **ἄρχειν τοῦ ἔργου,** *to begin the work;* **ἤκουσε θορύβου,** *he heard a noise;* **τῆς βασιλείας μεταδώσω,** *I will*

share the kingdom; **ἡγεῖτο τοῦ στρατεύματος,** *he led t*
army.

1. Verbs of hearing usually have the Thing Heard
the Accusative and the Person From Whom in the Ge
tive: **ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνους τὸν στόλον,** *he heard of t*
expedition from Tissaphernes.

2. The Genitive very often expresses the Part Tak
Hold of: **ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόνταν,** *they took hold*
Orontas by the girdle.

3. The verb **ἄγω** is an exception to the rule that ver
of leading and ruling take the Genitive. [H. 737–742: G. 10
1099, 1102: B. 356: Go. 510, 511.]

16. The Genitive is also used with verbs denoting Sep
ration, Comparison, Source. Such verbs are those th
mean to Deprive, Remove, Spare, Release, Abando
Differ, Surpass, Be Superior or Inferior to, Be Full
Want: **ἀσκῶν δισχιλίων δεήσομαι,** *I shall need two tho*
sand skins; **ἀπέχει τοῦ ποταμοῦ σταθμόν,** *he is a da*
journey distant from the river.

NOTE.—What other construction may be used after
verb of depriving? [H. 743, 748, 749, 750: G. 1112, 1117, 11
1130: B. 362, 364, 365: Go. 509.]

17. The Genitive expresses the Cause, Crime, or Valu

1. The Cause, after verbs of Praise, Pity, Anger, an
Revenge: **τῆς ἐλευθερίας ὑμᾶς εὐδαιμονίζω,** *I congratula*
you on your freedom. [H. 744: G. 1126: B. 366: Go. 509, *c.*]

2. The Crime, after verbs of Accusing, Acquitting, Co
demning, and Convicting: **διώκω σε ἀσεβείας,** *I prosecu*
you for impiety. [H. 745: G. 1121: B. 367: Go. 514.]

3. The Value, after verbs of Buying, Selling, Valuin
etc.: **δραχμῆς πρίασθαι,** *to buy for a drachme.* [H. 746:
1133: B. 353: Go. 513.]

18. Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the Genitive when the preposition, used by itself in the same sense, would have that case.

Especially many compounds of **κατά** which have the sense of feeling or acting against, take the Genitive of the Person: **καταγελῶ ὑμῶν,** *I laugh at you.* [H. 751–752: G. 1132: B. 370.]

19. Many adjectives are followed by the Genitive. Such adjectives are generally kindred in meaning to verbs which take the Genitive. [H. 753: G. 1139–1140: B. 362, 2, 367: Go. 516.]

20. The Genitive expresses the Time Within Which an action occurs: **βασιλεὺς δέκα ἡμερῶν μαχεῖται,** *the king will fight within ten days.* [H. 759: G. 1136: B. 359: Go. 515.]

21. Adjectives and adverbs of the comparative degree are followed by the Genitive when **ἤ,** *than,* is omitted. [H. 755: G. 1153: B. 363: Go. 517.]

Gen., H. 727–761: G. 1083–1156: B. 347–372: Go. 505–518.

---

22. TRANSLATE:

1. For what (*τί*) does he need the whole army?
2. They heard these things from the general's daughter.
3. For many days Clearchus led the army.
4. They arrived at a river six feet deep.
5. He began his speech as follows: "I will not take vengeance on them for their evil deeds."
6. Nobody missed his man.
7. In the night they had fear of the Greeks.
8. Those men are more cowardly than these with us.
9. He bought a chariot for twenty darics.
10. They overcame the enemy when they were[1] three stadia distant from the city.

---

[1] Use participle.

LESSON III

THE DATIVE CASE

23. The Dative is the case of the Indirect Object o transitive verb. This object is generally introduced English by *to*: **ἔδωκε τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἵππον,** *he gave a horse the man*, or *he gave the man a horse*. [H. 763–764: G. 11 B. 375: Go. 520.]

24. The Dative is used with many intransitive ve (omit *to* in translation) meaning to Benefit, Serve, Ob Please, Profit, Trust, Aid, Befit, and their contraries; a with verbs denoting disposition toward any one, as Ang Envy, Favor, Threats.

ἐπίστευον αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις, *the cities trusted him.*
τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐπείθετο, *he obeyed his general.*
τῷ βασιλεῖ βοηθήσω, *I will aid the king.*

1. **ὠφελέω,** *to aid*, takes the Accusative instead of Dative. [H. 764, 2: G. 1160: B. 376: Go. 520, *a*.]

25. The Dative indicates the person or thing to wh Advantage or Disadvantage the action of the verb ta place. This Dative is sometimes translated like the G tive of Possession.

τοῖς νεανίσκοις ἐνέχεαν οἶνον, *they poured in wine for young men.*

τὰ ὅπλα τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ ἁμαξῶν ἤγετο, *the arms the soldiers were carried on wagons* (literally, *the a were carried for the soldiers*, etc.). [H. 767: G. 1165: B. Go. 523.]

26. The Dative with **εἰμί, γίγνομαι,** and similar ve may denote the Possessor: **τί ἔσται ἡμῖν,** *what shall* *have?* The same idea could be expressed (though less commonly) by using **ἔχω**. [H. 768: G. 1173: B. 379: Go. 524, *a*.]

27. Just as was the case with the Genitive, the Dative follows many adjectives and adverbs and some verbal substantives kindred in meaning to the verbs which take the Dative of the indirect object or of advantage or disadvantage. [H. 765: G. 1174: Go. 522.]

28. The Dative is used with words that imply Likeness or Unlikeness and Association or Opposition. Some common verbs coming under this rule are **πολεμέω, μάχομαι,** and **ἕπομαι**. [H. 772–773: G. 1175: B. 392: Go. 525.]

29. Many verbs compounded with **ἐν, σύν, ἐπί,** and some with **πρός, παρά, περί, ὑπό** take the Dative: **ἡμῖν ἐπιθήσονται,** *they will attack us.* [H. 775: G. 1179: B. 394.]

30. The Dative is used to denote Cause, Manner, and Means or Instrument; also the Degree of Difference after comparatives: **προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις ἀφίκετο,** *she arrived five days before Cyrus* (literally, *before Cyrus by five days*). [H. 776, 781: G. 1181, 1184: B. 387–391: Go. 526.]

31. The Dative denotes the Time When an action takes place: **τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ,** *on the next day.* [H. 782: G. 1192: B. 385: Go. 527, *c*.]

1. **χράομαι,** *to use*, takes the Dative case (like *utor*, which takes the Ablative).

Caution. — Do not express Motion To or Towards by the Dative. Use a preposition and the Accusative.

Dative, H. 762–783: G. 1157–1198: B. 373–395: Go. 519–527.

32. TRANSLATE:

1. I do not envy the king's men.
2. For seven days the soldiers followed him.
3. I persuaded him to obey them.
4. There Cyrus had a palace.
5. This soldier always helped the king.
6. He used the arrows which he had.
7. On that day fear fell upon the Greeks.
8. The mercenaries were very angry with Clearchus.
9. A brave man will not fight with a friend.
10. On the fourth day Tissaphernes attacked the Gree

LESSON IV

PRONOUNS: DEMONSTRATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, INDEFINIT RELATIVE

33. 1. The ordinary demonstrative pronoun is **οὗτ** *this*. Of the other demonstratives, **ὅδε,** *this* (here), is us of something near or present; **ἐκεῖνος,** *that* (yonder), something remote.

2. **οὗτος** is used in referring *back* to something alrea mentioned; **ὅδε** in referring *forward* to something abo to be mentioned.

3. There occur in Attic prose several compounds **οὗτος** and **ὅδε,** as **τοιοῦτος** and **τοιόσδε,** *such*, and **τοσοῦτ** and **τοσόσδε,** *so much, so many*. The student will noti that all pronouns compounded with **τοι-** or **οι-** deno Quality, and with **τοσ-** or **οσ-,** Quantity.

4. Thus we generally find at the end of a speech su expressions as **ἔλεξε ταῦτα** (or **τοιαῦτα**); while befo

the speech we find **ἔλεξε τάδε** (or **τοιάδε**). [H. 271, 272, 273: G. 409, 429: B. 480–482: Go. 205–212.]

Caution. — Remember what was said in Lesson I, that demonstrative pronouns, when used with a noun, usually take the predicate position.

34. 1. The principal interrogative pronoun is **τίς, τίς, τί,** *who? which? what?* This always has the acute accent on the first syllable. It is declined as follows:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
Gen.	τίνος, τοῦ		τίνων	
Dat.	τίνι, τῷ		τίσι	
Acc.	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα

DUAL	
N.A V.	τίνε
G. and D.	τίνοιν

2. The indefinite pronoun is **τὶς, τὶς, τὶ,** *some, any.* This pronoun is enclitic. It is declined just like the interrogative, except that the accent in declension is always on the ultima.

3. The interrogative of Quality is **ποῖος, ποίᾱ, ποῖον,** *of what sort?* and of Quantity **πόσος, πόση, πόσον,** *how much?* [H. 277–278: G. 415–416: B. 489–491, 151: Go. 217–222.]

35. 1. The relative pronouns are **ὅς, ἥ, ὅ,** *who, which, that, what,* and **ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι,** *whoever, whichever, whatever.* The latter is called the indefinite relative.

2. **ὅστις** is a compound of **ὅς** and **τὶς,** and both parts are declined together. The accent of **ὅς** is not affected by the presence of **τὶς.**

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	**ὅστις**	**ἥτις**	**ὅ τι**
Gen.	**οὗτινος, ὅτου**	**ἧστινος**	**οὗτινος, ὅτ**
Dat.	**ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ**	**ᾗτινι**	**ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ**
Acc.	**ὅντινα**	**ἥντινα**	**ὅ τι**
N.A.V.	**ὥτινε**	**ὥτινε**	**ὥτινε**
G. and D.	**οἷντινοιν**	**οἷντινοιν**	**οἷντινοιν**
Nom.	**οἵτινες**	**αἵτινες**	**ἅτινα**
Gen.	**ὧντινων, ὅτων**	**ὧντινων**	**ὧντινων, ὅτ**
Dat.	**οἷστισι, ὅτοις**	**αἷστισι**	**οἷστισι, ὅτο**
Acc.	**οὕστινας**	**ἅστινας**	**ἅτινα**

3. The following relatives of Quality occur: **οἷος** **ὁποῖος,** *of which kind,* (*such*) *as;* and of Quantity, **ὅσος** **ὁπόσος,** *how much, how many,* (*as much* or *as many*) [H. 275, 280, 282: G. 421, 425, 429: B. 151: Go. 215, 222.]

36. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gen number, and person, but its case is determined by construction of the clause in which it stands: **ὁ ἵππ** **ὃν εἶδε, καλὸς ἦν,** *the horse which he saw was beauti* [H. 627: G. 1019: B. 462: Go. 613, *a*.]

37. The antecedent of the relative may be omitt when it is implied in the context. Sometimes it is inc porated into the relative clause.

οὐκ ἀπεκρύπτετο ἣν εἶχε γνώμην, *he did not conceal* *opinion which he had* (i.e. **τὴν γνώμην ἣν εἶχε**).

ποιοῦσι ἃ βούλονται, *they do what they wish* (i.e. **ταῦτ** **βούλονται**). [H. 995–996: G. 1037, 1026: B. 461: Go. 613, *d*, 6.

38. When a relative would naturally be in the Accu tive as the object of the action of a verb, it is genera assimilated to the case of its antecedent, if this is a Ge tive or a Dative: **ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἧς κέκτησθε** (inste of **ἧν κέκτησθε**), *worthy of the freedom which you have acquired.* [H. 994: G. 1031: B. 465: Go. 613, *b*.]

39. The indefinite relative, instead of the interrogative, is often used to introduce an indirect question: **ἔλεγεν ὅ τι ἐποίησε,** *he told what he did.* [H. 1011: G. 1013: B. 490: Go. 621.]

40. The student should remember that a relative clause is very often expressed in Greek by the participle, with or without the article.

τὴν πόλιν οὖσαν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, *the city which was in the plain* (literally, *being in the plain*).
ὁ ταῦτα ποιήσας, *he who has done this.*
τὰ γιγνόμενα, *those things which are going on.*
τὰ γεγενημένα, *those things which have happened.*

Caution. — In rendering expressions like *these things which have happened,* do not use **ταῦτα** for *these things.* The article alone with the participle is the Greek usage.

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41. TRANSLATE:

1. Such words Tissaphernes spoke, but Xenophon replied as follows.
2. They came to a certain river that was twenty feet wide.
3. The man who has planned these things is clever.
4. "Who is this guide?" said Cyrus.
5. That man is braver than the one who is present.
6. We who are so brave (*τοιοῦτοι*) and so many are Greeks.
7. He told us what Cyrus said.
8. And with her he sent the soldiers whom Menon had.
9. And they ask him how large the country is.
10. What sort of a boy has he?

LESSON V

PRONOUNS: PERSONAL, DIRECT AND INDIRECT REFLEXI POSSESSIVE, αὐτός

42. The Nominative forms of the personal pronouns omitted unless emphatic. If emphatic, they are express [H. 677: G. 985: B. 467: Go. 557.]

43. 1. A reflexive pronoun usually refers to the s ject of the sentence. When it refers to the subject of clause in which it stands, it is called a direct reflexive.

2. In a dependent clause, the reflexive pronoun oft refers to the subject, not of the dependent, but of t principal verb. It is then called an indirect reflexive, a must be distinguished from the direct reflexive.

γνῶθι σεαυτόν, *know thyself.*

ἐβούλετο ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔχειν τὴν γνώμ
he wished the whole army to be devoted to himself. (**ἑ** **τὸν,** an indirect reflexive, because it refers to the subj of **ἐβούλετο,** the principal verb.) [H. 683, *a*: G. 993: B. 4 471: Go. 200.]

44. The personal pronouns of the first and second p sons are declined thus:

		First Person	Second Person
SING.	Nom.	**ἐγώ**	**σύ**
	Gen.	**ἐμοῦ, μοῦ**	**σοῦ**
	Dat.	**ἐμοί, μοί**	**σοί**
	Acc.	**ἐμέ, μέ**	**σέ**
DUAL	N.A.V.	**νώ**	**σφώ**
	G. and D.	**νῷν**	**σφῷν**

		First Person	Second Person
Plur.	Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς
	Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν
	Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν
	Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς

45. There is no pronoun of the third person in regular use. In all cases but the Nominative **αὐτός** serves as the pronoun of the third person, *him*, *her*, *it*, *them.* When the pronoun of the third person is emphatic in the Nominative case, some demonstrative is used. **αὐτός** is declined like **ἀγαθός,** except that it has **αὐτό** for **αὐτόν** in the Nominative and Accusative neut. sing.

46. **Αὐτός** is used in three ways:

1. As a pronoun of the third person.
2. As an intensive, meaning *self*, *very* (like *ipse* in Latin): **αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνήρ,** *the man himself.*
3. Preceded by the article, meaning *the same* (like *idem* in Latin): **ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ,** *the same man* (**τὰ αὐτά,** *the same things* is generally written **ταὐτά**; not to be confused with **ταῦτα.** [H. 678–680: G. 989: B. 475: Go. 199.]

47. The following is the declension of the reflexive pronouns:

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς	ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, or αὑτοῦ, etc.
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ	ἑαυτῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ, or αὑτῷ, etc.
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν	ἑαυτόν, -ήν, -ό, or αὑτόν, etc.
Gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ἑαυτῶν or σφῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ἑαυτοῖς, -αῖς, or σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ἑαυτούς, -άς, -ά, or σφᾶς αὐτούς, -άς

Nom.	—	**σφεῖς**
Gen.	**οὗ**	**σφῶν**
Dat.	**οἷ**	**σφίσι**
Acc.	**ἕ**	**σφᾶς**

ἐμαυτοῦ and **σεαυτοῦ** are used both as direct and
rect reflexives.

οὗ, οἷ, ἕ is an indirect reflexive of the third person,
the forms **οὗ** and **ἕ** are not used in Attic Greek.

ἑαυτοῦ, a direct reflexive, is used as an indirect refle
in place of **οὗ** and **ἕ.**

48. The following forms of the personal pronouns
enclitic: **μοῦ, μοί, μέ; σοῦ, σοί, σέ; οὗ, οἷ, ἕ.**

If the pronoun is emphatic, and in general after pr
sitions, the enclitic forms of the pronoun retain
accent, and in the first person the longer forms **ἐμοῦ,**
ἐμέ are then used. [H. 263: G. 986: B. 70: Go. 19.]

49. 1. The possessive pronouns are formed from
personal pronouns. They are **ἐμός,** *my, mine;* **ἡμέτε**
our; **σός,** *your* (sing.), **ὑμέτερος,** *your* (plur.). They
inflected like **ἀγαθός, μακρός.**

2. The possessive pronouns take the article whe
particular object is referred to: **ἐμὸς φίλος,** *a frien*
mine; **ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος,** *my friend* (the particular
[H. 675: G. 946, 1: B. 476–478: Go. 204.]

50. 1. There is no possessive of the third person
Attic prose. The Genitive of **αὐτός,** in the predi
position, is used to express *his, her, its, their.*

2. In a like manner the Genitives of the personal
noun (especially in the singular) are sometimes use
the predicate position, instead of the possessives **ἐμός,**
τερος, σός, ὑμέτερος.

3. Genitives of the reflexive pronouns, when they express possession, take the attribute position.

ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ
ὁ πατὴρ ὁ ἐμός
πατὴρ ὁ ἐμός
ὁ πατήρ μου
} *my father.*

εἶδε τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν, *he saw their father.*
τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρί, *with his own hand.*

[H. 690, 689, 692, 3: G. 998, 2, 1002, 1003: B. 466–479: Go. 194–204, 557–559.]

51. TABLE OF PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

	Personal	Direct Reflexives	Indirect Reflexives	Possessives
First Person	ἐγώ	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμός (sing.), ἡμέτερος (plur.), *or* Gen. of personal in predicate position
Second Person	σύ	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτοῦ	σός (sing.), ὑμέτερος (plur.), *or* Gen. of personal in predicate position
Third Person	αὐτός in all cases but Nom.	ἑαυτοῦ *or* αὑτοῦ	(οὗ), οἷ, (ἕ), etc. Forms in ( ) not Attic. Use ἑαυτοῦ	Use Gen. of αὐτός in the predicate position

NOTE. — Remember that the article is often used where in English we use an unemphatic possessive pronoun (3, 1).

52. Translate:

1. That young man killed himself.
2. You are a Greek, but I am a Persian.
3. When he saw them, he laughed.
4. They did not wish the enemy to see them.
5. My brother sent off his own father.
6. They fought with one another on that day.
7. This soldier was a friend of mine.
8. During the same day the Greeks themselves set ou
9. We have been wronged by their king.
10. Greeks, your general has done the same thing.

◆

LESSON VI

REVIEW

53. Review carefully all of the principles given **1–51.**

54. Learn thoroughly the meaning of the follow list of words, memorizing the principal parts of all verbs:

1. δέω, δέομαι[1] need want
2. ἀκούω hear
3. μιμνῄσκω[2] remember
4. μένω remain
5. αἰτέω ask
6. ἐρωτάω ask
7. ἀφαιρέω tak
8. αἱρέω[3] seiz

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[1] δέω, meaning to *want*, *need*, *request*, takes the Genitive.

[2] Notice the active and middle meaning. The Perfect middle is used a present meaning, like *memini* in Latin.

[3] Act. *seize*, mid. *choose*.

9. κρύπτω
10. ποιέω (κακῶς or εὖ)
11. ἀφικνέομαι
12. ἄρχω
13. τιμωρέω
14. ὠνέομαι
15. ἀποδίδωμι (mid.)
16. κρατέω
17. τυγχάνω happen
18. ἀπέχω
19. ἁμαρτάνω
20. ἀπέρχομαι
21. ἔτος
22. κατάβασις
23. ἡγεμών
24. ἔμπροσθεν
25. ὄπισθεν
26. βάθος
27. θυγάτηρ
28. πούς, ποδός
29. λόγος
30. πείθω (act. and mid.[1])
31. ἕπομαι
32. φθονέω
33. χράομαι
34. ὠφελέω, βοηθέω
35. ἐμπίπτω
36. μάχομαι
37. ἐπιτίθημι (mid.)
38. ὀργίζομαι
39. τόξευμα
40. βασίλεια
41. ἐνταῦθα
42. ἀεί
43. φόβος
44. μισθοφόρος
45. εὖρος
46. δεινός
47. παῖς, παιδός
48. ἀποκρίνομαι
49. βουλεύω
50. βούλομαι
51. πάρειμι
52. ἀποκτείνω
53. ὁράω
54. πορεύω (mid.[2])
55. νεανίας
56. ἀλλήλων
57. γελάω

55. From the above list of words, let the instructor form sentences embodying the principles of the first five lessons. The student should write these sentences at sight in the class-room.

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[1] Act. *persuade* (Accusative), mid. *obey* (Dative).

[2] Act. *make go*, mid. *proceed*.

LESSON VII

TENSES — EXHORTATIONS, COMMANDS, AND PROHIBITION

56. Keep in mind the following points in regard to t use of the tenses in the Indicative mood:

1. The Aorist is of very frequent occurrence. It more often used for the English Perfect than the Perf itself, and frequently takes the place of the Pluperfe As distinguished from the Imperfect it expresses a Simp Past Occurrence: **ἐποίησα,** *I did;* while the Imperf **ἐποίουν** denotes Repeated or Continued Past Action, *I w doing* or *used to do.* The Aorist is also often used express the English Imperfect.

Let the student acquire the habit of using the Aor for the Perfect unless emphasis is put on the fact th the action is completed in present time.

2. In general avoid the use of the Pluperfect.

3. Remember that there are several Perfects with t force of Presents, and Pluperfects with the force of Imp fects: **μέμνημαι,** *I remember.*

4. The following is the division of tenses into Prima or Principal, and Secondary or Historical:

PRIMARY (PRINCIPAL)

Present
Future
Perfect
Future Perfect

SECONDARY (HISTORICAL)

Imperfect
Aorist
Pluperfect

[H. 824–850: G. 1249–1270: B. 519–538: Go. 453–470, 246.]

57. 1. The distinctions of time which mark the tenses of the Indicative are not maintained in the Subjunctive and Imperative, and generally not in the Optative and Infinitive.

2. In using all moods but the Indicative, the Time should be lost sight of and the student should consider only the Kind of Action of the verb, i.e. whether the verb expresses a continuance of the action or a simple occurrence or the completion. The Present tense denotes an action as continued or repeated; the Aorist as simply brought to pass, the Perfect as completed.

ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇ (Present), *if he shall do this* (habitually), or *if he shall be doing this.*
ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιήσῃ (Aorist) (simply), *if he shall do this.*

[H. 851: G. 1271–1276: B. 539: Go. 475.]

58. The Present and the Aorist are the tenses commonly used in the Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle.

The Perfect is rare in the Subjunctive, and not common in the other moods.

The Future Optative is used only in indirect discourse, and the Future Infinitive is generally used in that construction.

59. The first person of the Subjunctive (generally plural) is used to express an Exhortation. The negative is **μή**: **ἔλθωμεν**, *let us go;* **μὴ πολέμιοι γενώμεθα**, *let us not become enemies.* [H. 866, 1: G. 1344: B. 585: Go. 472.]

60. An exhortation in the third person is expressed by the third person of the Imperative mood: **ἐλθέτω ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν**, *let him come to the city;* **χαιρόντων**, *let him rejoice.* [G. 1342: B. 582: Go. 484.]

61. The second person of the Imperative is used express a Command or Prohibition: **τοῦτο ποίει,** *do* (command); **μὴ τοῦτο ποίει,** *do not do this* (prohibition)

62. In negative commands (i.e. prohibitions) **μή** is u with the Present Imperative if the act is continued, with the second person of the Aorist Subjunctive if simple occurrence of the act is to be expressed.

μὴ ποίει τοῦτο, *do not do this* (habitually), or *do not g doing this.*

μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο, *do not do this*, referring to a si action. [H. 874, *a*: G. 1346: B. 584: Go. 485.]

SUMMARY

Let us come,	**ἔλθωμεν**
Come,	**ἔλθετε**
Let them come,	**ἐλθόντων**
Do not come (habitually),	**μὴ ἔρχεσθε**
Do not come (single act),	**μὴ ἔλθητε**

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63. TRANSLATE:

1. Let us see all the horses that you have.
2. Fellow soldiers, do not be discouraged.
3. Let the king be honored by his sailors.
4. Do not throw your arrows against the enemy.
5. Try to be braver than those who are in his house.
6. Let us not proceed home (*οἴκαδε*), but let us use provisions that we have.
7. "Hear my words," said Cyrus.
8. Do not shut the door.
9. Let us not do harm to our own country.
10. Do not wonder at this.

LESSON VIII

CAUSAL CLAUSES—INTERROGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE—SUBJUNCTIVE AND FUTURE INDICATIVE WITH οὐ μή

64. Causal clauses state the cause of an action and are introduced by **ὅτι, ὡς, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὅτε** and **ὁπότε,** *because* or *since.* They take the Indicative after both primary and secondary sentences: **ἔλιπε Συέννεσις τὰ ἄκρα, ὅτι ἤκουε,** *Syennesis left the heights, because he heard;* **ταῖς ναυσὶ πολιορκεῖ Μίλητον, ὅτε Τισσαφέρνει φίλη ἐστίν,** *he besieges Miletus with the ships, since it is friendly to Tissaphernes.* [H. 925: G. 1505: B. 598: Go. 629.]

65. The first person of the Subjunctive is used in questions of Appeal, where the speaker asks himself or another what he is to do. The negative is **μή.** In Attic Greek this Subjunctive is often introduced by **βούλει** or **βούλεσθε: τοῦτα ποιήσω,** *shall I do this?* or **βούλει τοῦτο ποιήσω,** *do you wish that I should do this?* **τί μὴ εἴπω,** *what shall I not say?* [H. 866, 3, *b*: G. 1358: B. 577: Go. 471.]

66. The Subjunctive (usually the Aorist), and sometimes the Future Indicative, with **οὐ μή** may have the force of an emphatic Future with **οὐ: οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται** (sometimes **οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γενήσεται**), *this will not happen,* or *this surely will not happen;* **οὐ μή ποθ' ἁλῶ,** *I will never be caught.* [H. 1032: G. 1360: B. 569, 2: Go. 489, *a*.]

67. **διά** { with the Genitive, *through.*
with the Accusative, *on account of.*

μετά { with the Genitive, *with.*
with the Accusative, *after.*

περί { with the Genitive, *concerning, about.*
with the Accusative, *around.*

68. SUMMARY

Since he did this,
ἐπεὶ
ἐπειδὴ
ὅτι
ὡς
ὅτε
ὁπότε
} τοῦτο ἐποίησε.

What are we to do? τί ποιήσωμεν;

He will not *do this* { οὐ μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσῃ.
οὐ μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσει.

Caution. — Do not express questions like *What shal*
do? or *Where shall I go?* where the speaker is in dou
by the Future Indicative. The Subjunctive is genera
used.

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69. TRANSLATE:

1. Inasmuch as we do not follow him, he is not our p
   master.
2. Where shall I see her?
3. On account of this he found his friend.
4. Hereafter[1] I will *not* wait for them.
5. Shall I proceed with the army through the middle
   the village?

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[1] *Hereafter* = *after this.*

6. Let us not go with the king.
7. Will you reply,[1] or shall I speak?
8. Do not be cowards, since the contest is about our lives.[2]
9. Do you wish, then,[3] that I should stop?
10. What shall I give to each of my friends?

LESSON IX

WISHES — *OUGHT* AND *MUST*

70. Wishes may be divided into two classes:

1. Those that refer to the future; as *may he do this*, or *O that he may come.*

2. Those that refer to present or past time, and that wish for something which (it is implied) is not or was not attained. They are commonly called Contrary to Fact wishes; as *O that this had happened* (implying that it did not happen), or *would that he were not here* (implying that he is here now).

71. 1. Wishes that refer to the future are expressed by the Optative, with or without **εἴθε** or **εἰ γάρ.** The negative is **μή.**

2. The Future and Perfect tenses of the Optative are not used in wishes.

ὑμῖν δὲ τοῦτο οἱ θεοὶ δοῖεν, *may the gods grant you this.*
εἴθε μὴ γένοιτο, *O that it may not happen.* [H. 870: G. 1507: B. 587: Go. 476.]

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[1] Does this come under the rule in **65**? [2] **σῶμα, -ατος, τό.** [3] **οὖν.**

72. Contrary to fact wishes may be expressed in
ways:

1. By the past tenses of the Indicative with **εἴθε**
γάρ. The Imperfect tense refers to present time, and
Aorist to past time. The Pluperfect is not comm
used. The negative is **μή.**

εἴθε με εἶδες, *would that you had seen me* (implying tha
did not see me).

εἰ γὰρ μὴ παρῆν, *O that he were not present* (implying
he is present).

2. By **ὤφελον,** Aorist of **ὀφείλω,** with the Presen
Aorist Infinitive, the Present Infinitive when the
refers to present time, and the Aorist when it refe
past time. Negative **μή.** The subject is Nomina
subject of **ὤφελον,** not Accusative, subject of the I
tive.

ὤφελές με ἰδεῖν, *would that you had seen me* (literally
ought to have seen me).

ὤφελε μὴ παρεῖναι, *O that he were not present* (literall
ought not to be present). [H. 871, *a*: G. 1511, 1512: B. 588: Go

73. English expressions that employ the auxiliary
Ought or Must, such as *you ought to go, he must do thi*
expressed in Greek in several ways. The English cons
tion is generally personal, while the Greek phrase is g
ally impersonal.

74. The Greek constructions in common use are:

1. **δεῖ** with the Accusative and Infinitive } *ought*
χρή with the Accusative and Infinitive } *must*

2. Verbal adjectives in **τέος** **ἀνάγκη**, with or without **ἐστί**, and the Accusative (sometimes Dative) and Infinitive	*must.*

Examples:

τοῦτο αὐτῷ ποιητέον (ἐστί) **ἀνάγκη (ἐστί) αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιῆσαι**	*He must do this.*
δεῖ αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιῆσαι **χρὴ αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιῆσαι**	*He ought to do this,* or *He must do this.*

75. The student will remember the following facts about the use of verbal adjectives in **τέος**:

1. **-τέος** is added to that theme of the verb which is obtained by removing the augment and ending of the First Aorist passive.

2. The verbal, when used in the personal construction, is always passive in sense, and expresses Necessity. The agent is expressed by the Dative.

3. The verbal, when used in the impersonal construction (and this is more common), is in the Nominative neuter singular (sometimes plural) with **ἐστί** expressed or understood. In this use it is practically active in sense and takes an object the same as its verb. The agent is expressed by the Dative.

4. In using the verbal, always recast an active English sentence to its corresponding passive form, as *we must do this* to *it must be done this by us*, or *this must be done by us* before turning the sentence into Greek.

πειστέον ἐστὶ τῷ στρατηγῷ ὑμῖν, *you must obey your general* (literally, *it must be obeyed your general by you*).

[H. 988–992: G. 1594–1597: B. 235, 663–666: Go. 352–354, 596.]

Caution. — In using the impersonals **δεῖ** and **χρή** not employ the Dative and the Infinitive after them ; Accusative and the Infinitive is the common Greek us This mistake is very natural, as the impersonal En form is *it is necessary for him*, etc.

76. SUMMARY OF THE *WISH* CONSTRUCTIONS

WISHES. **Negative μή.**	I. *Possible.*		Present or Aorist Optative, with or out **εἴθε** or **εἰ γάρ**.
	II. *Contrary to Fact.*	Present Time.	**εἴθε** or **εἰ γάρ** and Imperfe dicative, or **ὤφελον** and ent Infinitive.
		Past Time.	**εἴθε** or **εἰ γάρ** and Aorist I ative, or **ὤφελον** and Infinitive.

77. TRANSLATE:

1. We must proceed for a day through the plain.
2. May he never find his friends.
3. The man ought to obey his king.
4. Would that Cyrus were not marching inland.[1]
5. On the following day he said, "O that I had not fo the Greeks."
6. Since Cyrus is our general, we ought not to dis him.
7. The whole army must learn this.
8. We must not await the enemy.
9. Would that the king's men[2] had not fled into camp.
10. May he not do harm to me.

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[1] **ἀναβαίνω.**

[2] *the king's men = the king and those with hi*

ἔμαθον

LESSON X

PURPOSE AND OBJECT CLAUSES

78. A Purpose clause is one which expresses the end or purpose of the action of a verb.

In English, purpose is indicated in a variety of ways. In the sentence *He came to see me*, the purpose clause *to see me* may be expressed *in order that he might see me*, or *for the purpose of seeing me*, or *in order to see me*, etc.

79. The following are the common ways of expressing purpose in Greek:

1. **ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως** and the Subjunctive or Optative.
2. The Infinitive.
3. The Future Participle.
4. A relative with the Future Indicative.

[H. 881, 951, 969, *c*, 911: G. 1365, 1369, 1532, 1442, 1563, 4: B. 590–592, 653, 5: Go. 565, *a*, 615, 636, 638, 642.]

80. In expressing purpose **ἵνα, ὡς,**[1] or **ὅπως** take the Subjunctive when the main verb is a primary tense, and the Optative when the main verb is secondary. On the principle of indirect discourse the Subjunctive is often used after a secondary tense. The negative is **μή**.

ἔρχεται ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδῃ, *he is coming in order that he may see this.*

ἦλθεν ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοι, *he came that he might see this.*

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[1] This word is used by Xenophon, but is not Attic Greek. Avoid its use.

81. **῾Ως** is often used with the Future Participle to exp purpose, indicating the Presumed or Intended rather t the Real purpose.

ἦλθεν ὡς διαλεξόμενός μοι, *he came* (as though) *to s with me.* [H. 978: G. 1574: B. 656, 3: Go. 593, *c*.]

82. The sentence *He sent a man to see me* might expressed in Greek in the following ways:

ἵνα
ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρα ὡς } **με ἴδοι.**
ὅπως

ἵνα
ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρα ὡς } **με ἴδῃ.**
ὅπως

ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρα ὀψόμενόν με.
ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρα ὅς (or **ὅστις**) **με ὄψεται.**
ἔπεμψεν ἄνδρα με ἰδεῖν.

83. After verbs which signify to Care for, Strive Effect, and Plan, the object of the action is expressed **ὅπως,** *that,* and **ὅπως μή,** *that not,* with the Future Indicat after both primary and secondary tenses. The Subjunct and Optative also are used, but less frequently than the ture Indicative: **ἐπιμελεῖται ὅπως μὴ γενήσεται,** *he ta care that it may not happen;* **βουλεύεται ὅπως μήποτε ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ,** *he plans how he may never again b the power of his brother.* [H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go. 638, *a*

84. Verbs and phrases which express or imply F Caution, or Danger take **μή,** *lest* or *that,* or **μὴ οὐ,** *that* with the Subjunctive, if the main verb is primary, and w the Optative, if the main verb is secondary. The Subju tive may be retained after a secondary tense: **δέδοικα**

γένηται, *I fear that it may happen;* **ἔδεισα μὴ οὐ γένοιτο** (or **γένηται**), *I feared that it would not happen.* [H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611.]

---

85. TRANSLATE:

ᾔτησαν
1. They asked Cyrus for boats, that they might sail away.
φοβοῦνται μὴ ἐπιθῶνται αὐτοῖς
2. They are afraid that the enemy will attack them.
3. See to it that you are brave.
4. He collected an army as though to make war on the Thracians.
όρος
5. O that he were present, that I might see him.
6. He was on his guard lest the Greeks should attack him as he was going away.
7. I am doing this that my friend may not suffer harm.
8. He took care that the barbarian should never again capture him.

◆

LESSON XI

REVIEW

86. Review all the principles stated in **56–84.**

87. Learn thoroughly the meaning of the following words, memorizing the principal parts of all the verbs:

1. **ἀθυμέω** be despondent
2. **τιμάω** value
3. **ναύτης** sailor
4. **βάλλω** throw
5. **πειράω** attempt
6. **ἐπιτήδεια** provisions
7. **κλείω** close
8. **θαυμάζω** wonder
9. **θύρα** gate
10. **μισθοδότης** paymaster
11. **ὅπου** where
12. **εὑρίσκω** find
13. **διά** through
14. **μέσος** middle
15. **ἀγών** contest
16. **σῶμα** body

17. **παύω** (act. and mid.[1]) stop
18. **ἕκαστος** each
19. **πεδίον** plain
20. **μετά** with
21. **ἀναβαίνω** go up
22. **πυνθάνομαι, μανθάνω** ask
23. **φεύγω** φευξομαι εφυγον
24. **στρατόπεδον** camp

πευσομαι
επυθομην
πεπυσμαι

25. **ἀποπλέω** sail aw
26. **δέδοικα, ἔδεισα**
27. **φοβέω** (act. and mi
28. **σκοπέω** see
29. **συλλέγω** gather
30. **φυλάττω** (mid.) he
31. **ἐπιμελέομαι** look
32. **αἱρέω, ἁλίσκομαι**

88. Keep in mind the following facts in regard to formation, conjugation, and accent of the Second Ac tense system:

1. In most Second Aorists the Indicative is conjuga like the Imperfect. The other moods are formed like Present tense of those moods.

2. The irregularities in accent are: the Second Ac active Infinitive and the Second Aorist middle Impera circumflex the ultima; the Second Aorist active Partic and the five active Imperatives, **εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὑρέ, λαβέ,** *behold*, have the acute on the ultima; the Second Ac middle Infinitive of verbs in **ω** has the acute on the pen

As an example, the complete synopsis of the Sec Aorist system of **λείπω** is given.

	ACTIVE		MIDDLE
Ind.	ἔλιπον	Ind.	ἐλιπόμην
Subj.	λίπω	Subj.	λίπωμαι
Opt.	λίποιμι	Opt.	λιποίμην
Imp.	λίπε	Imp.	λιποῦ
Inf.	λιπεῖν	Inf.	λιπέσθαι
Part.	λιπών	Part.	λιπόμενος

---

[1] In the active it means *make stop*, in the middle *cease*.

[2] In the active *frighten*, in the middle *be afraid*.

89. Several common verbs have Second Aorist systems formed and conjugated like those of **μι** verbs. A few of these synopses are given below, and should be thoroughly learned.

	ἁλίσκομαι, *be captured*	**βαίνω,** *go*	**γιγνώσκω,** *know*
Ind.	**ἑάλων** or **ἥλων**	**ἔβην**	**ἔγνων**
Subj.	**ἁλῶ**	**βῶ**	**γνῶ**
Opt.	**ἁλοίην**	**βαίην**	**γνοίην**
Imp.	——	**βῆθι**	**γνῶθι**
Inf.	**ἁλῶναι**	**βῆναι**	**γνῶναι**
Part.	**ἁλούς**	**βάς**	**γνούς**

NOTE. — **ἔβην** is conjugated like the First Aorist passive of a regular verb. **ἑάλων** and **ἔγνων** in the same way retain **ω** throughout.

90. Write the synopses of all the Second Aorists in **87**.

91. Let the instructor form several original sentences in English from the words in **87**, illustrating the grammatical principles of **56–85**. Let these sentences be given to the class to write at sight.

◆

LESSON XII

PARTICULAR CONDITIONS: SIMPLE AND CONTRARY TO FACT

92. There are two main classes of conditions, (1) those that refer to a single definite act, called Particular Conditions, and (2) those that refer to any one of a series of acts, called General Conditions. Example: *If he does this, he is punished,* where the condition refers to single, specific

occurrence. If this condition is put in the form *If he*
does this, he always is punished, it becomes a general
dition, because it refers to any one of a series of acts,
not to a specific one.

A general condition, then, in English, may usually
recognized by the word *ever, always, as often as.*

93. Particular Conditions are, for convenience, divi
into four forms:

1. Simple.
2. Contrary to Fact (Non-Fact).
3. More Vivid Future.
4. Less Vivid Future (Vague Future).

94. Simple Condition. — In this form the protasis
condition) simply states a present or past supposition,
does not imply anything as to its fulfilment. The pr
sis has **εἰ,** *if,* with the present or past Indicative, and
form of the verb may stand in the apodosis (or conclusi

εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔσχεν, *if he did this, it was w*
ἀλλ' εἰ δοκεῖ, πλέωμεν, *but if it pleases you, let us sai*
[H. 893: G. 1390: B. 602: Go. 6

95. 1. **Contrary to Fact Condition.** — When the pr
sis states a present or past supposition, implying that
condition is not or was not fulfilled, the secondary ten
of the Indicative are used in both protasis and apodo
The apodosis has the adverb **ἄν.**

2. The Imperfect here refers to present time, and
Aorist to past time. The Pluperfect is not often us
The Imperfect may refer to an act as going on or repea
in past time.

καὶ ἂν ταῦτ᾽ ἐποίει, εἰ ἑώρα ἡμᾶς, *and he would be doing this, if he saw us* (implying that he did not see us).
εἰ μὴ ταῦτα ἔπραξαν, οὐκ ἂν καλῶς ἔσχεν, *if they had not done this, it would not have been well* (implying that they did do this).

The first example is in present time and employs the Imperfect, while the second is past time and employs the Aorist. [H. 895: G. 1397: B. 606: Go. 649.]

96. In all conditions **μή** is the regular negative of the protasis, and **οὐ** of the apodosis.

97. The student will notice that the only way of distinguishing a past simple condition from a past contrary to fact is the **ἄν** of the conclusion, as both may employ the Aorist Indicative in both parts.

εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξαν, καλῶς ἔσχεν, *if they did this, it was well* (simple).
εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξαν, καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν, *if they had done this, it would have been well* (contrary to fact).

Caution. — Observe how important the **ἄν** is; it may change the whole meaning of a sentence.

---

98. TRANSLATE:

1. If any one is brave, let us choose him general.
2. If Cyrus had restrained himself, he would have been king.
3. If he came, he marched through the city.
4. If the general had wished to go, the soldiers would have followed him.

5. If any one knows this, let him speak.
6. He would persuade me, if my father were not here
7. If you had not come, we should now be procee
against the king.
8. Change 1 to a contrary to fact condition, past t
and write in Greek.
9. Change 3 to a contrary to fact condition, past t
and write in Greek.

LESSON XIII

PARTICULAR CONDITIONS — VIVID AND LESS VIVID FU

99. Review **92** and **93**.

100. More Vivid Future Condition. — When a supp
future case is stated distinctly and vividly (as in Eng
if I shall go, or *if I go*), the protasis has the Subjun
with **ἐάν, ἤν,** or **ἄν,** and the apodosis has the Future In
tive or some other form expressing future time.

This form of condition, then, is recognized in En
by the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*.

ἐὰν μὴ ἔλθῃς, ἔσται σοι κακά, *if you will not come* (o
not come), *you will have trouble.* [H. 898, 899: G. 1403,
B. 604: Go. 650.]

101. As a still more vivid form of expression, **εἰ** and
Future Indicative may be used in the protasis, instea
ἐάν and the Subjunctive.

Caution. — The auxiliary *shall* or *will* is not neces
to express future time in English. In the clause *i*

goes, the English Present may be used in the sense of *will go.* Remember, then, that many vivid futures have *shall* or *will* only in the conclusion.

102. **'Εάν** (sometimes contracted to **ἤν** and **ᾱ́ν**) is a compound of **εἰ** and **ἄν.**

103 **Less Vivid Future Conditions.** — 1. When a supposed future case is stated in a less distinct or vivid form (as in English, *if I should go*), the protasis has the Optative with **εἰ,** and the apodosis has the Optative with **ἄν**: **εἰ πλούσιος γένοιο, τίνος ἂν δέοιο;** *if you should be rich, what would you want?*

2. The Future Optative is not used in this construction.

3. This form of condition is recognized in English by the auxiliaries *should* or *would* in both parts of the condition. [H. 900: G. 1408: B. 605: Go. 651.]

104. In suppositions, especially less vivid future and contrary to fact conditions, the condition is often left to be understood, or is expressed by the participle.

καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν μὲν ἂν εἴην τίμιος, ὑμῶν δὲ ἔρημος ὢν οὐκ ἂν ἱκανὸς εἴην, *and with you* (i.e. if I should be with you) *I should be in honor, but if I should be* (literally, *being*) *deprived of you, I should not be able*, etc. [H. 903, 969, *d*: G. 1413: B. 614: Go. 583.]

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105. TRANSLATE:

1. If we take this height, those above the road[1] will not be able to attack us.
2. If he *will* come, what shall we do?[2]

---

[1] **οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ.**

[2] **Is it correct to use the Future Indicative?**

3. Cyrus said, "If the king should fight within ten d
I would give you ten talents."
4. If he had come, we should have seen him.
5. I should hesitate to embark in those boats.
6. If this is so, I shall come.
7. If I should not be captured by the enemy, I should
be killed.
8. If we should have[1] our arms, we would use our v
also.[2]

LESSON XIV

GENERAL CONDITIONS

106. Review **92** and **93**.

107. The distinction of conditions as particular
general is observed in all suppositions, but ther
no difference in the Greek form of expression excep
the first form, or simple conditions. Simple general
ditions are of two forms, present and past, accordin
the time.

108. **Present General Conditions.** — These are gen
suppositions of present time implying nothing as to
fulfilment. They employ the Subjunctive with **ἐάν**,
or **ἄν** in the protasis, and the Present Indicative (or s
other present form denoting repetition) in the apodo
ἐὰν κλέψῃ, ἁλίσκεται, *if he ever steals, he is caught.* [H.
1: G. 1393, 1: B. 609: Go. 650.]

---

[1] Use the participle.

[2] **καί** before the word it emphasizes.

109. Past General Conditions. — These employ the Optative with **εἰ** in the protasis, and the Imperfect Indicative (or some form denoting past repetition) in the apodosis: **εἰ κλέψαι, ἡλίσκετο,** *if he ever stole, he was caught.* [H. 894, 2: G. 1393, 2: B. 610: Go. 651, (2).]

110. The Imperfect and Aorist Indicative are sometimes used with **ἄν** to express a customary action.

These forms, then, may be used in the conclusion of a past general condition. Do not confuse this use of **ἄν** with the Imperfect and the Aorist, with **ἄν** used in the conclusion of contrary to fact suppositions. [H. 894, *a*: G. 1296: B. 610, n. 1.]

111. SUMMARY OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

- I. *Simple.*
    - *a.* Present time: **ἐάν** (**ἤν, ἄν**) with Subjunctive in protasis; Present Indicative in apodosis.
    - *b.* Past time: **εἰ** with Optative in protasis; Imperfect Indicative (or Imperfect with **ἄν**, or Aorist with **ἄν**) in apodosis.
- II. *Contrary to Fact.* Same as *Particular* (**95**).
- III. *More Vivid Future.* Same as *Particular* (**100**).
- IV. *Less Vivid Future.* Same as *Particular* (**103**).

112. TRANSLATE:

1. If he ever saw me, he ran away.
2. If his soldiers should march in good order, he would praise them.
3. The enemy always escape, if we attack them.

4. If you had ever come, he would have congratulated
5. If we ever saw her, she was always speaking about
husband's[1] bravery.
6. The barbarians always tried to attack us, if we cro
the river.
7. She used to march along with him.
8. If he ever promises you, he will not deceive you.
9. Cyrus is glad, if his soldiers never flee.

LESSON XV

RELATIVE CONDITIONS

113. A relative clause may have a conditional force,
relative pronoun or adverb implying the idea of *if*;
example, *whatever he does, I praise him* means *if he*
anything, I praise him; or, *wherever he goes, I see hi*
equivalent to saying *if he goes anywhere, I see him*.

The relative word, when used with this conditi
force, has an indefinite antecedent, that is, refers to
uncertain or undetermined person or thing, place or ti
[H. 912: G. 1426, 1427: B. 620: Go. 616.]

114. 1. Conditional relative clauses have forms co
sponding to the regular constructions used in conditi
sentences, the only difference being that the relative w
takes the place of **εἰ**, *if*.

2. The **ἄν** of **ἐάν** is attached to the relative word, wh
ever the Subjunctive is used; thus, **ὃς ἄν**, **ὁπόθεν ἄν**,

---

[1] **ἀνήρ.**

With **ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἐπεί,** and **ἐπειδή, ἄν** is united and forms **ὅταν, ὁπόταν, ἐπήν** or **ἐπάν,** and **ἐπειδάν.** The negative, of course, is **μή.** Example: The sentence *whomever he sees*, *I know* is a relative clause with indefinite antecedent, and is a present general condition in form, therefore it is written in Greek just as a regular present general condition would be, the relative and **ἄν** taking the place of **ἐάν: ὅντινα ἂν ἴδῃ, γιγνώσκω.** [H. 913: G. 1428, 1429: B. 621–625: Go. 616, 617.]

115. The following summary will indicate the constructions used in all kinds of conditional relative sentences:

Conditional Relative Sentences.	I. *Simple.*	Particular.	Relative and Indicative in protasis; any form in apodosis.
		General.	*a.* Present: Relative + ἄν and Subjunctive in protasis; Present Indicative in apodosis.
			b. Past: Relative and Optative in protasis; Imperfect Indicative in apodosis.
	II. *Contrary to Fact.*	Both particular and general.	Relative and past tenses of Indicative in protasis; ἄν and past tenses of Indicative in apodosis.
	III. *More Vivid Future.*	Both particular and general.	Relative + ἄν and Subjunctive in protasis; Future Indicative in apodosis.
	IV. *Less Vivid Future.*	Both particular and general.	Relative and Optative in protasis; ἄν and Optative in apodosis.

The above table is a summary of the moods and tenses used in all kinds of conditions. For all kinds of conditions, see H. 889–918: G. 1381–1437: B. 599–625: Go. 616, 617, 645–656.

116. The following are some of the more impor meanings of the preposition **ἐπί** with its different cases

ἐπί

- with the Genitive.
  - *a.* Of place, *on* or *upon:* **ἐπὶ γῆς,** *o earth;* **ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου,** *on th wing.*
  - *b.* With verbs of motion, *towards, i direction of:* **ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας,** *in th rection of Ionia.*
  - *c. In the time of:* **ἐφ' ἡμῶν,** *in time.*
  - *d.* Denoting distribution: **ἐπὶ τεττ** *four deep;* **ἐφ' ἑνός,** *in single*
- with the Dative.
  - *a.* Of place, *at, by, near:* **ἐπὶ θαλ** *at the sea.*
  - *b. In the power of:* **ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφ** *the power of his brother.*
- with the Accusative.
  - *a. To, against* (with verbs of moti **ἐπὶ βασιλέα,** *against the great*
  - *b. On, upon* (with verbs of moti **ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππον,** *to moun horseback.*
  - *c. Extending over* (extent of space) **πολύ,** *for a great distance.*

117. TRANSLATE:

1. Wherever Cyrus would go, his soldiers would follow
2. Whenever the Greeks came to a river, they were af that the enemy would attack them.
3. I know whatever he does.
4. She would have obeyed whatever he said.
5. Whenever they were drawn up three deep, they ne conquered.
6. They will use whatever arrows they take.
7. Whenever anyone wishes to go away, he permits hi
8. Wherever he went, he was in the power of his fathe

LESSON XVI

REVIEW

118. Review the principles stated in **92–116.**

119. Learn thoroughly the meaning of the following words and memorize the principal parts of all the verbs:

1. **ἀνέχω** (act. and mid.) hold up endure
2. **γιγνώσκω** know
3. **αἱρέω** take
4. **ἁλίσκομαι** be taken
5. **δύναμαι** be able
6. **ἄκρον** (plur.) height
7. **τάλαντον** talent
8. **δίδωμι** [illegible]
9. **ὀκνέω**[1] [illegible]
10. **ἀρετή** [illegible]
11. **ἐμβαίνω** enter
12. **εὐτάκτως** [illegible]
13. **ἐπαινέω** applaud
14. **ὅπου** where
15. **ἐάω** allow
16. **ἀποφεύγω** escape
17. **εὐδαιμονίζω** congratulate
18. **διαβαίνω** cross
19. **τάττω** draw up
20. **νῑκάω** conquer
21. **ἡττάομαι** be defeated
22. **ἐξαπατάω** mislead
23. **ἥδομαι** be [illegible]
24. **ἀποδιδράσκω** [illegible]
25. **ὑπισχνέομαι** promise

120. Write out the synopsis of the second Aorist system of verbs in the above list.

121. Let the instructor form several sentences employing the words in **119** and embodying the most important of the grammatical principles in **92–116.** These sentences should be written in Greek, at sight, by the class.

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[1] Followed by the Infinitive, it means *hesitate;* by μή and the Subjunctive or Optative, *fear.*

LESSON XVII

BEFORE AND *UNTIL*

122. *Until* in its meaning may refer to either defin indefinite time: 1. If we say, *I waited until they ar* *I did not go away until I had found it*, or, in general, the reference is to a past action, we refer to a de point of time. 2. If we say, *I shall not go away u* *see him*, *I waited until he should find it*, or, in ge when the reference is to future time, we have an i nite point of time, because the speaker implies th does not know when the decisive event will occur.

Until, then, refers to past or definite time, or to or indefinite time.

123. 1. *Until* is expressed in Greek by **ἕως, ἔστε,** and **μέχρι; πρίν** also means *until*, but only after a neg sentence.

2. When *until* refers to definite time, it takes the I tive mood, usually the Aorist tense: **ἔμεινα ἕως ἀφί** *I waited until they arrived.* [H. 922: G. 1464: B. 619: G

124. When *until* refers to indefinite time, **ἄν** an Subjunctive is used after a primary tense, and the Opt without **ἄν,** after a secondary tense. The Aorist is the commonly used: **μαχοῦμαι μέχρι ἂν τὴν πόλιν ἕλω,** *I* *fight until I shall take the city;* **ἔμεινα ἕως ἔλθοι,** *I w* *until he should come.* [H. 921: G. 1465: B. 626: Go. 631.]

125. **Πρίν** has two meanings.

1. After affirmative sentences it is naturally trans *before;* as, *He went away before it was light.*

2. After a negative sentence it is more naturally rendered by *until* than *before;* as, *He did not go away until it was light.*

126. When **πρίν** means *before*, that is, after an affirmative sentence, it takes the Infinitive with subject Accusative: **ταῦτα δ' ἐποίησε πρὶν αὐτούς με ἰδεῖν,** *he did this before I saw them.* [H. 955: G. 1470: B. 645: Go. 644.]

127. When **πρίν** means *until,* it employs the same construction as **ἕως,** as explained in **123** and **124**. [H. 924: G. 1471, 2: B. 627: Go. 644.]

128. The following table summarizes the moods and tenses used after **πρίν** and **ἕως, ἔστε, ἄχρι,** and **μέχρι:**

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">πριν</td><td>after Affirmative Sentences (meaning *before*).</td><td colspan="2">Infinitive.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">after Negative Sentences (meaning *until*).</td><td>I. Definite Time.</td><td>Indicative.</td><td rowspan="3">ἕως
ἔστε
ἄχρι
μέχρι
until.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">II. Indefinite Time.</td><td>*a.* After Primary tense, ἄν and Subjunctive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*b.* After Secondary tense, Optative without ἄν.</td></tr>
</table>

(The negative is **μή** in all constructions.)

129. **Ἕως** also means *while, as long as,* and in this sense takes the Indicative.

General references, H. 920–924: G. 1463–1474: B. 619, 626, 627, 645: Go. 631, 644.

130. TRANSLATE:

1. Let the truce remain until he comes.
2. He used to arm himself[1] carefully before he fought.

---

[1] What tense expresses *used to?*

3. She told the heralds to wait until she should be at l
4. Do not do this until I come.
5. He did not set sail until he saw his mother.
6. He delayed until his soldiers should march throu middle of the city.
7. If we had not known this, we would not have until they arrived.
8. As long as he saw her, he waited at the door.
9. Let us proceed until we see him.

LESSON XVIII

INDIRECT DISCOURSE — SIMPLE SENTENCES

131. The words or thoughts of any person may be q either directly or indirectly. A direct quotation (i.e. discourse) is one which gives the exact words or tho of the original speaker or writer. An indirect quo (i.e. indirect discourse) is one in which the original wo thoughts are stated in the words of another and confo the construction of the sentence in which they are qu

The English sentence "I am present," when q indirectly, is stated "He says *that* he is present," or, quoted after a past tense of the verb of saying, "He *that* he was present." Indirect statement, then, is g ally introduced in English by the word *that*.

132. An indirect statement in Greek may be introd (1) by ὅτι or ὡς, corresponding to the English (2) sometimes by the Infinitive, without ὅτι or ὡς; (3) s times also by the participle, without ὅτι or ὡς. [H. 93 1476: B. 670–673: Go. 659, 578, 586.]

133. The following are the general principles of indirect discourse as applied to simple sentences when **ὅτι** and **ὡς** are used:

1. After primary tenses, the verb retains both the mood and tense of the direct discourse, no change being made except (when necessary) in the person of the verb.

Direct discourse: **πάρειμι,** *I am present.*

Indirect discourse: **λέγει ὅτι πάρεστιν,** *he says that he is present.* [H. 932, 1: G. 1481, 1: B. 672: Go. 624.]

2. After secondary tenses, each Indicative and each Subjunctive of the direct discourse may be changed to the same tense of the Optative, or retained in its original mood and tense.

Exceptions. —(1) The Imperfect and Pluperfect, having no tenses in the Optative, are generally retained in the Indicative. (2) Secondary tenses of the Indicative with **ἄν** are not changed to the Optative.

Direct discourse: **ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν,** *he is coming to the city.*

Indirect discourse: **ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἔρχοιτο ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν,** *he said that he was coming to the city.*

Direct discourse: **νῦν μὲν ἔρχονται πρόσθεν δὲ ἂν ἦλθον,** *they are coming now, and would have come before.*

Indirect Discourse: **ἔλεγον ὡς νῦν μὲν ἔρχοιντο** (or **ἔρχονται**) **πρόσθεν δὲ ἂν ἦλθον,** *they said that they were coming now, and would have come before.*

Notice that the tense of the verb never changes.

[H. 932, 2, 933, 935: G. 1481, 2, 1482, 1493: B. 674, 675: Go. 659, *a*.]

134. In writing sentences in indirect discourse, let the student always think of what the direct discourse was, and then change that direct discourse according to the ples stated in **133**.

135. The negative in indirect discourse is genera same as it was in the direct discourse. [H. 1022: G. 670, 3: Go. 486.]

136. The student should notice carefully the diff between indirect statements and indirect questions has been stated before (**131**), indirect statements m recognized by the fact that the word *that* comes aft introductory verb. An indirect question, however, indirectly a direct question, and has some interrog word after the introductory verb instead of *that*.

I know who is present (indirect question).
I know that *he is present* (indirect statement).
I heard where he went (indirect question).
I heard that *he went* (indirect statement).

137. After a primary tense, the verb of an indirect tion remains in the same mood and tense that was us the direct question; after a secondary tense, it may re the same, or change to the same tense of the Opt [H. 930, 2: G. 1479: B. 673: Go. 661.]

οἶδα ὁποῦ ἐστιν, *I know where he is* (the direct que being **ποῦ ἐστιν**); **ἤκουσα ὁπόση ἡ χώρα εἴη**, *I heard large the country was* (the direct question being **πό χώρα ἐστίν**).

138. TRANSLATE:

1. Tissaphernes reported that Cyrus was marching ag the king.
2. He said[1] that he would kill the horsemen who burning[2] the country ahead.

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[1] Do not use **φημί**.

[2] Use participle.

3. They deliberated how[1] they should attack him.
4. I knew that the king would not have done this.
5. I say that Cyrus marched inland with a large army.
6. He heard that the enemy would not fight for ten days.
7. We asked him who this sailor was.
8. They perceived that the enemy were in the camp.

LESSON XIX

INDIRECT DISCOURSE—INFINITIVE AND PARTICIPLE

Review **132**.

139. 1. After verbs of Saying and Thinking, which introduce indirect discourse, the main verb is changed to the corresponding tense of the Infinitive, after both primary and secondary tenses.

Exception. — Of the common verbs meaning *to say*, **εἶπον** takes the **ὅτι** or **ὡς** construction with the Indicative or Optative; **λέγω,** in the active voice, generally takes **ὅτι** or **ὡς** and the Indicative or Optative, and in the passive voice the Infinitive; **φημί** regularly takes the Infinitive.

εἶπον and (generally) **λέγω,** therefore, are exceptions to **139**.

2. If **ἄν** was used in the direct discourse, it is regularly retained with the Infinitive in the indirect.

Direct discourse: **προσέρχεται,** *he is approaching.*

Indirect discourse: **φημὶ αὐτὸν προσέρχεσθαι,** *I say that he is approaching.* [H. 946: G. 1522, 1523: B. 669: Go. 658.]

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[1] What was the direct form?

140. When the subject of the Infinitive is the san
the subject of the introductory verb it is not expre
[H. 940: G. 895, 2: B. 646: Go. 571.]

141. As an exception to the principle stated in **135**,
of Hoping, Promising, and Swearing regularly have **μ**
the Infinitive instead of **οὐ**. [H. 1024: G. 1496: B. 549, 2: Go. 5

142. After many verbs the participle may be use
indirect discourse, each tense representing the corresp
ing tense of the direct form. The participle retain
ἄν of the direct form.

Such verbs are those that signify to See, Know, H
Learn, Perceive, Be Ignorant of, Remember, Forget, S
Appear, Prove, Acknowledge, and **ἀγγέλλω**, *to anno*
To this class belong the phrases **δῆλός εἰμι** and **φα**
εἰμι, φανερὸς γίγνομαι, used personally.

Note. — Most of these verbs may also take the **ὅτι**
construction in indirect discourse. [H. 981, 982: G. 1588,
B. 661: Go. 586.]

Direct discourse: **προσέρχεται**, *he is coming*.
Indirect discourse: **ἀκούω αὐτὸν προσερχόμενον**, *I*
that he is coming. This may also be written **ἀκούω**
προσέρχεται.

Direct discourse: **παρῆσαν**, *they were present*.
Indirect discourse: **ἔγνων αὐτοὺς παρόντας**, or **ἔγνων**
παρῆσαν, *I knew that they were present*.

143. The phrases **δῆλός εἰμι, φανερός εἰμι**, and **φαν**
γίγνομαι are used both personally and impersonally. W
used personally (which is more common) the partic
follows them; when used impersonally they take **ὅτι**
ὡς: Κῦρος δῆλος ἦν τοῦτο βουλόμενος, *it was clear*

Cyrus wished this, or *Cyrus evidently wished this* (literally, *Cyrus was evident wishing this*).

The student will notice that the construction commonly used in English is impersonal.

144. TRANSLATE:

1. He announced that his own friends were approaching.
2. On account of this he thought he would run off.
3. It was evident that he had a large army.
4. I saw that you were suffering harm, and were not able to retaliate.
5. They swore that they would never fight against their own friends.
6. He said (ἔφη) that they never betrayed their king.
7. The king's wife is said to have seen them.
8. Cyrus was evidently[1] in Cilicia.

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LESSON XX

INDIRECT DISCOURSE—COMPLEX SENTENCES

145. A complex sentence is one consisting of a principal clause and one or more dependent clauses; as "If he *comes*, I shall go"; "we waited until we *saw* her." "The man whom I *saw* is a Greek." The dependent verbs are italicized.

146. When a complex sentence is indirectly quoted, its principal verb follows the rules stated in **133**, **139**, **141**, and **142**. Its dependent verb follows the following law:

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[1] What is the Greek idiom?

After a primary tense, no change is made in the r
or tense of the dependent verb. After a secondary t
no change may be made, or the dependent verb
change to the same tense of the Optative, except
dependent secondary tenses of the Indicative re
unchanged. When a Subjunctive becomes Optative
is dropped, **ἐάν** becoming **εἰ.**

Direct discourse: **ὃς παρῆν, ἐμὸς φίλος ἦν,** *the man*
was present was a friend of mine.

Indirect discourse: **ἔφη ὃς παρῆν φίλον εἶναι,** *he*
that the man who was present was his friend.

In this sentence **παρῆν** could not become Opta
because it is a secondary tense in the dependent clause

Direct discourse: **ἐὰν ἔλθῃ, αὐτὸν ὄψομαι,** *if he com*
shall see him.

Indirect discourse: **εἶπον ὅτι, εἰ ἔλθοι, αὐτὸν ὀψοί**
I said that if he should come, I should see him. Both
and **ὄψομαι** might be unchanged. [H. 931, 932: G. 1497,
B. 672–675: Go. 662.]

147. The principles stated in **146** apply also to any
pendent clause after a secondary tense (even if the cl
on which it depends is not quoted) that expresses indire
the past thought of any speaker. [H. 937: G. 1502: B. 677

148. The student will notice the difference betw
"know *that*" and "know *how to*." If *that* introduces
clause following *know*, the construction is indirect
course, and the verb of knowing takes the participle or
ὅτι or **ὡς** construction. If *how to* follows the word *kn*
the construction is not indirect discourse. The Infini
is then used.

οἶδα αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιοῦντα, *I know* that *he is doing t*
οἶδα τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, *I know* how *to do this.*

γιγνώσκω, when followed by the Infinitive, often means *judge, decide.* [H. 986: G. 1592, 2: B. 661, n. 3: Go. 588, *c.*]

149. The student should remember the following facts about the use of conditions in indirect discourse.

1. The protasis contains the dependent verb, and the apodosis the main verb.

2. A contrary to fact condition never changes its mood and tense after **ὅτι** or **ὡς,** because it employs a secondary tense in the protasis, and a secondary tense with **ἄν** in the apodosis.

3. The protasis of the vivid and less vivid future may be the same in indirect discourse; the apodosis, therefore, must be relied on to indicate the direct form of the condition

(*a*) **εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ ἔλθοι, ἀναβήσοιτο.**
(*b*) **εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ ἔλθοι, ἂν ἀναβαίη.**

Both are translated *he said that if he should come he would march inland,* and it is, therefore, impossible from the English sentence to tell what the direct form was. In Greek, however, we can easily see that (*a*) was vivid future in direct discourse, because the Future Optative is used in the conclusion, and that (*b*) was less vivid because **ἄν** is used in the conclusion.

150. In all indirect discourse sentences these three points should always be in mind:

1. First find the direct form of the sentence.

2. Remember that all changes are made to the Optative and not to the Subjunctive, as is the case with subordinate clauses in Latin.

3. Do not change the tense.

Indirect discourse, H. 928–937, 946, 981, 982: G. 1475–1502, 1522, 1523, 1588, 1589: B. 646, 661, 668–677: Go. 657–664.

151. TRANSLATE:

1. The sailor said that they would not set sail until admiral arrived.
2. He says (φησί) that if he had done this he would been caught.
3. He replied, "Let us delay until we see them."
4. He promised that he would not give them up until should make a treaty.
5. They announced that they would follow him wher he should lead.
6. He does not know how to use his arms.
7. He said that wherever the Greek went the en attacked them.
8. He knew that they would dread to embark on the b which Cyrus might give.

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LESSON XXI

REVIEW

152. Review the grammatical principles stated **122–151**.

153. The following synopsis of **οἶδα** should be learn Review the conjugation of all its tenses. [**491**: 820.]

Perf.	**οἶδα**	Opt.	**εἰδείην**
Plupf.	**ᾔδη** or **ᾔδειν**	Imp.	**ἴσθι**
Subj.	**εἰδῶ**	Inf.	**εἰδέναι**
		Part.	**εἰδώς**

154. Learn the meaning of the following words. Memorize the principal parts of all the verbs, and write out a complete synopsis of the second aorist system of each verb that has one.

1. **ἐξοπλίζω**
2. **σχολάζω**
3. **ἀποπλέω**
4. **διατρίβω**
5. **σπένδω** (mid.)
6. **σπονδή** (plur.)
7. **ἡγεμών**
8. **ἱππεύς**
9. **πῶς**
10. **ναύαρχος**
11. **ὄμνυμι**
12. **πάσχω**
13. **ἀντιποιέω**
14. **προδίδωμι**
15. **προσέρχομαι**
16. **ὀκνέω**
17. **ἡγέομαι**
18. **ἀγγέλλω**
19. **κατακάω**
20. **βουλεύομαι**
21. **αἰσθάνομαι**
22. **ἀκούω**
23. **μανθάνω**
24. **οἶδα**

155. Let the instructor form several sentences which employ the words in **154**, and which embody the most important of the grammatical principles in **122–151**. These sentences should be written in Greek, at sight, by the class.

LESSON XXII

THE INFINITIVE—RESULT CLAUSES

156. Review **78** and **79**, 2.

157. The student should notice carefully the difference between a Purpose and a Result clause. A result clause expresses the result or outcome of the action of

a verb. Observe the difference as shown in these
examples:

They shouted so that he might hear (Purpose).
They shouted so that he heard (Result).

Some word or phrase like *so*, *such*, *in such a*
etc., is often used in the sentence before the result cla
to lead up to it, and to show that such a clause i
follow.

158. Result is generally expressed in Greek by
(sometimes **ὡς**) with the Accusative and Infinitive (n
tive **μή**), and the Indicative (negative **οὐ**). With the In
tive, **ὥστε** expresses the result which the action of the
verb tends to produce, and with the Indicative, the re
actually produced. This distinction, however, which
hardly perceptible in English, is often disregarded
Greek:

οὕτως ἐστὶ δεινὸς ὥστε δίκην μὴ διδόναι, *he is clever eno*
not to be punished.
οὕτως ἐστὶ δεινὸς ὥστε δίκην οὐ δίδωσιν, *he is so cle*
that he is not punished.

[H. 953, 927: G. 1449, 1450: B. 595: Go. 566, *b*, 639, *a*.]

159. Result may be expressed by a relative pron
with the Indicative. The negative is **οὐ.** This oc
chiefly after negative clauses, or interrogatives implyin
negative:

τίς οὕτω μαίνεται ὅστις οὐ βούλεταί σοι φίλος εἶναι; (X
Anab. II, 5, 12.) *Who is so mad that he does not*
to become your friend? [H. 910: G. 1447: B. 597: Go. 619.

160. The Infinitive follows many adjectives that denote Ability, Fitness, Desert, Willingness. Some of the common adjectives are **δυνατός,** *able;* **δεινός,** *skillful;* **ἄξιος,** *worthy;* **ἱκανός,** *competent, able;* **ἕτοιμος,** *ready.*

ἀνὴρ τὰ μεγάλα πράττειν ἱκανός, *a man capable of doing great things.* [H. 952: G. 1526: B. 641: Go. 565, *a.*]

161. The Infinitive with the neuter article becomes a verbal noun, being used in most of the constructions belonging to the different cases. This use of the Infinitive corresponds to the Gerund in Latin.

		LATIN
Nom.	**τὸ μάχεσθαι** or **μάχεσθαι**	pugnare
Gen.	**τοῦ μάχεσθαι**	pugnandi
Dat.	**τῷ μάχεσθαι**	pugnando
Acc.	**τό μάχεσθαι** or **μάχεσθαι**	pugnandum

Here are a few examples of this use of the Infinitive:

εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὡρμήσαμεν, *we set out in pursuit.*
ἦρξαν τοῦ διαβαίνειν, *they began the crossing.*
ἡ βασιλέως ἀρχὴ ἦν τῷ διεσπάσθαι τὰς δυνάμεις ἀσθενής, *the country of the king was weak in the scattered condition of his forces.* [H. 959: G. 1541–1547: B. 639–640: Go. 574–575.]

162. After verbs and expressions denoting Hindrance or Freedom from anything, one may use (1) the simple Infinitive or (2) **τοῦ** and the Infinitive. As the Infinitive after verbs implying negation may take **μή** to strengthen the previous negation without otherwise affecting the sense, one may use a third and fourth construction: (3) **μή** and the Infinitive and (4) **τοῦ μή** and the Infinitive. The Accusative **τὸ μή** and the Infinitive may also be used.

εἶργεν αὐτοὺς μάχεσθαι
εἶργεν αὐτοὺς τοῦ μάχεσθαι
εἶργεν αὐτοὺς μὴ μάχεσθαι
εἶργεν αὐτοὺς τοῦ μὴ μάχεσθαι
εἶργεν αὐτοὺς τὸ μὴ μάχεσθαι

He prevented them from fighting.

[H. 963: G. 1549: B. 643: Go. 572–573.]

Infinitive, H. 938–964: G. 1516–1556: B. 632–647: Go. 562–579.

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163. TRANSLATE:

1. Whenever he is skillful in speaking, I praise him.
2. The barbarians will never hinder us from crossing bridge.
3. When he was a boy, he was worthy of being honore
4. They fought so bravely that they did not taste of f
5. He always prevented his men from capturing wome
6. We went away in such a way as to frighten the citiz
7. Who would be so foolish as not to obey his general
8. He accomplished this by being[1] brave.
9. Therefore we have come to save you.

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LESSON XXIII

THE PARTICIPLE

164. The Participle has three uses:

1. It may qualify a noun, like an ordinary adjective.

2. It may define the circumstances under which action of the principal verb takes place.

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[1] ἐκ τοῦ and Infinitive.

3. It may be joined to a verb to supplement or complete its meaning, often having a force like that of the Infinitive.

165. When the Participle qualifies a noun, like an attributive adjective, it may often be translated in English by a relative clause, especially when it is preceded by the article.

τὸν βασιλεύοντα ἀδελφόν, *his brother, who is king.*
ἄνδρες οἱ τοῦτο ποιήσοντες, *men who will do this.* See **40**.

166. In defining the circumstances of the action of the principal verb, the Participle may be translated in a variety of ways, according as it expresses Time, Cause, Manner, Means, Purpose, Condition, Concession, or Attendant Circumstance.

Time: **ἀκούσας τοῦτο ἀπεκρίνατο,** *when he heard this, he replied.*

Cause: **ταῦτα ἐποίησε ἀπιέναι βουλόμενος,** *he did this because he wished to go away.*

Purpose: **συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν,** *he arrests Cyrus as if to put him to death.* See **79**, 3.

Condition: **νικῶντες οὐδένα ἂν κατακάνοιεν,** *if they should conquer* (literally, *conquering*), *they would kill nobody* (the negative is **μή**).

Concession: **ταὐτὰ πεποιηκὼς οὐκ ἀπέθανε,** *although he had done the same things, he was not killed.* [H. 969, *a–e*: G. 1563, 1–8: B. 653, 1–8: Go. 583.]

Remark. — In writing Greek let the student endeavor to use the Participle as much as possible, as participles are much more common in Greek than they are in English.

167. The supplementary participle completes the i
expressed by a verb, by stating that to which its act
relates. In this use it is very often similar to the obj
Infinitive. It is often used in this sense with verbs t
signify to Begin, Continue, Cease, be Weary, be Pleas
Displeased, or Ashamed.

> **ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων,** *I was the first to be angry.*
> **παύσομαι λέγων,** *I will cease talking.*

[H. 980, 981: G. 1580: B. 660: Go. 585, *b*.]

168. When a circumstantial participle belongs to
substantive which has no grammatical connection with
main construction of the sentence, both the substant
and the participle are put in the Genitive. This is cal
the Genitive Absolute.

The Genitive Absolute may express any one of the id
mentioned in **166**.

> **τῶν Ἑλλήνων ταῦτα ποιούντων, οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπῆλ**
> *while the Greeks were doing this, the barbarians w*
> *off.*

The student will notice that the Genitive Absolute n
be used in the above example, because the word *Gre*
has nothing to do, grammatically, with the main cla
the barbarians went off. [H. 970: G. 1568: B. 657: Go. 590.]

169. The use of the Participle with the verbs **λανθά**
escape the notice of, **τυγχάνω,** *happen*, and **φθάνω,** *anticip*
requires careful attention.

The use of these verbs in Greek is very idiomatic
quite different from the English idiom. The translat
will vary. The Participle generally contains the m

idea of the sentence, while an adverb or a phrase will usually best translate the main verb of the Greek sentence.

λανθάνω conveys the idea of *unobserved, secretly, unseen,* etc.

τυγχάνω the idea of *perchance, as it happened, as luck would have it,* etc.

φθάνω the idea of *first, beforehand,* etc.

Study these examples carefully:

ἐτύγχανε παρών, *as it happened he was present* or *he was present by chance* (literally, *he happened being present*).

ἐλάνθανεν ἀπιών, *he went off without being seen,* or *he went off secretly* (literally, *he escaped notice going away*).

ἔφθασαν ἡμᾶς ταῦτα ποιοῦντες, *they did this before we did* (literally, *they anticipated us in doing this*). H. 984: G. 1586: B. 660, note: Go. 585, *a*.]

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170. TRANSLATE:

1. If we should cross the river, whom would they kill?
2. I shall never cease to pity you and deem happy those who march with the king.
3. Although he knows that the enemy are coming, he does not fear.
4. He went secretly and took the height.
5. He did this by chance, when Cyrus was speaking to his soldiers.
6. When he had read the letter, he blamed him.
7. They arrived at the wall before the enemy.
8. The king thinks that the Greeks are his, since he has them in his country.

Participle, H. 965–987: G. 1557–1593: B. 648–662: Go. 580–595.

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PART II

NOTES ON CONNECTIVES

Compare the following examples of standard Engl
and Greek prose, noticing especially the use of the c
nectives in the two languages:

(FROM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS)

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers broug
forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in
erty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men a
created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil w
testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceiv
and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on
great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedic
a portion of that field as a final resting place for those w
here gave their lives that that nation might live."

(THUCYDIDES, I, 46 ff.)

αἱ **μὲν δὴ** νῆες ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, οἱ **δὲ** Κορίνθ
ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς παρεσκεύαστο, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν Κέρκυραν να
πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν. ἦσαν **δὲ** Ἠλείων **μὲν** δέκα, Με
ρέων **δὲ** δώδεκα καὶ Λευκαδίων δέκα, Ἀμπρακιωτῶν **δὲ** ἑπ
καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ Ἀνακτορίων μία, αὐτῶν **δὲ** Κορινθίων ἐνε
κοντα· στρατηγοὶ **δὲ** τούτων ἦσαν **μὲν** καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἑ
στων, Κορινθίων **δὲ** Ξενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους πέμπτος αὐτ

The student will readily notice the difference in style in the two languages. Simple, vigorous English generally abounds in short, disconnected sentences. The Greek language, however, marks very carefully the connection of sentences and clauses, and, by the free use of particles, indicates fine shades of contrast which can be expressed in English only by the stress of the voice.

Remember, then, generally to begin each clause in Greek with a connective or particle, and to mark, by the use of the proper particle, the contrasted words or expressions.

There follows a list of the common connectives and particles. In case of doubt as to the proper use of any one of them, consult a Greek-English lexicon to see the Greek usage. Those marked † cannot come first in the sentence.

And: **καί, †δέ,** rarely enclitic **†τέ.**
Also, even: **καί.**
But: **ἀλλά, †δέ** (with or without a preceding **†μέν**).
For: **†γάρ** (**καὶ γάρ** and **ἀλλὰ γάρ** are often found at the beginning of a sentence, where we usually say *for* and *but*).
Therefore: **†οὖν, †τοίνυν, διὰ τοῦτο, τοιγάρ, τοιγαροῦν.**
However: **†μέντοι.**
Yet, nevertheless: **ὅμως, καίτοι.**
At least, at any rate: enclitic **†γέ, †γοῦν. γέ** is often attached to pronouns: **ἔγωγε.**
Of course, then: **†δή.** This particle has a great variety of meanings according to the connection in which it is used. It often corresponds to *of course, you know, you see, then, there,* etc. Very frequently it gives strength or definiteness to another particle: **ἔνθα δή,** *then indeed.*

Not even: **οὐδέ.**
And not: **οὐδέ** (when a negative clause precedes).
Neither . . . nor: **οὔτε . . . οὔτε.**

When **μή** is the proper negative, use it in place of **ο** all compounds, as **μήτε,** etc.

The use of **μέν** and **δέ** should be carefully noticed. T are used to contrast words and clauses whose contras English is often indicated merely by the stress of voice, as **πρεσβύτερος μὲν ᾽Αρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦ** "the *older* Artaxerxes, the *younger* Cyrus."

μέν does not connect its clause with what precedes, *looks forward*, generally to a **δέ** which is to follow.

καὶ γάρ often occurs at the beginning of a sentence, implies that something is omitted which may be ea supplied from the context: **ἔνθα δὴ ἐγιγνώσκετο ὅτι ἱ** **π** **πεμπτος εἴη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις οἰκείων π** **κολουθήκει πίστεως ἕνεκα,** *then indeed it became known he had been sent underhandedly; and (that was the c for one of Tissaphernes' relatives followed to ensure fidelity.*

In the expression **ἀλλὰ γάρ** something is easily infe from the context between **ἀλλά** and **γάρ.**

REMARKS ON TRANSLATION

One may be able to translate correctly an English tence, word for word, into Greek, and yet not be abl write real Greek. The Greeks had a *natural* way expressing their thoughts that is not like the Eng form of expression. The student in all of his study, th should aim to understand this *spirit of the Greek langu* else he will never be able to write real Greek.

Take the English sentence "He made this promise." Translated, word for word, it would be **ἐποίησε ταύτην τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν,** but such a rendering would not be correct, for the Greeks would probably say, **ταῦτα ὑπέσχετο,** "he promised this." The student will notice, therefore, that the English language uses a large number of abstract words whose thought would be rendered in Greek by verbs. In writing Greek always strive to remove from the English sentence its form of expression, and think only of the fact or idea that is being related; then translate that idea into Greek as simply as possible.

Study the following examples:

After the *arrival* of the generals, **ἐπεὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀφίκοντο.** (Literally, "When the generals arrived.")

I remembered her personal *feelings*, **ἐμεμνήμην ἃ αὐτὴ ἐβούλετο.** (Literally, "I remembered what she herself wished.")

They reported the *details* of the battle, **ἤγγειλαν ὡς ἕκαστα ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένετο.** (Literally, "They reported how each thing took place in the battle.")

EXERCISES BASED ON THE ANABAS

("Sec." refers to the Section of the Chapter)

BOOK I — CHAPTER I

171. Sec. 1–2.

1. Darius happened[1] to send for Cyrus.
2. Cyrus will collect all on the plain of Castolus.
3. Therefore he wishes to march inland.[2]
4. Tissaphernes, as it happens,[3] is not his friend.

172. Sec. 3–5.

1. They said that he was plotting[4] against the king.
2. His mother does not wish Cyrus to be in the kin power.
3. He was arrested because he slandered[5] Tissapherne
4. Cyrus planned so that his friends could wage war.[6]

173. Sec. 6–7.

1. He is making a levy in order to collect the very men.
2. The king gave to Tissaphernes all[7] the cities, exc Miletus.

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[1] Use **τυγχάνω**: H. 984: G. 1586: B. 660, note: Go. 585, *a.* [2] *march*
land: the Greek word means *to go up.* [3] *as it happens:* see 169.
was plotting: the direct discourse was *he is plotting.* Does the tense chan
[5] *because he slandered:* use the participle. [6] *so that . . . war:* this
result clause. H. 927: G. 1449–50: B. 595: Go. 566, *b*, 639, *a.* [7] H. 6
G. 979: B. 454, 455.

3. He became aware beforehand that Cyrus was collecting[1] an army.
4. He will kill those who plan[2] the same things.

174. Sec. 8–9.

1. Cyrus' mother thought that the king did not perceive the plot.
2. So that Cyrus waged war against Tissaphernes.
3. Cyrus met the fugitive and gave[3] him this money.
4. Another army will be secretly[4] supported among the Thracians.

175. Sec. 10–11.

1. Since Aristippus happened to be hard pressed, he asked Cyrus for gold.[5]
2. He requested[6] his guest to overcome his opponents.
3. He will not take the men until[7] he wages war with them.
4. The Pisidians will never trouble my land.

BOOK I — CHAPTER II

176. Sec. 1–4.

1. Clearchus resolved to take as large an army as he had.
2. He promised us that he would not[8] stop until we[9] obeyed him.

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[1] *that . . . collecting:* H. 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.

[2] *those who plan:* use the article and the participle. See **40**.

[3] *met and . . . gave* = *having met, gave.* Use the Aorist participle.

[4] Use **λανθάνω**.

[5] H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535.

[6] Study in the vocabulary the various uses of **δέω**, and notice that it governs the Genitive.

[7] Use **πρίν**: H. 924: G. 1471, 2: B. 627: Go. 644.

[8] H. 1024: G. 1496: B. 549, 2: Go. 579, *a.*

[9] The direct form was, *I will not stop until you obey me.*

3. He arrives with the men from Miletus.
4. Cyrus thought that he would proceed to the king
quickly as he could.

177. Sec. 5–8.

1. Starting[2] from the city, he crossed this river.
2. Whenever we wish to hunt, we go into the park.
3. Therefore he marched through the middle[3] of Phr
five days' journey.
4. Xerxes was said to have been conquered[4] and to
retreated from Greece.

178. Sec. 9–12.

1. Cyrus remained for five days at a river which
twenty feet[6] wide.[7]
2. He is evidently troubled because the men ask
pay.
3. Cyrus paid a large amount of money to his arm
that time.
4. After he had made a review, a woman came.

179. Sec. 13–17.

1. The Cilician woman requested Cyrus[8] to review his a
2. Cyrus wishes each general to draw up his own men

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[1] *to the king:* H. 722, *a*: G. 1220, 8: B. 418. [2] This use of the P
Participle in English must not be imitated in Greek; use the Aorist, be
he started before he crossed the river. [3] Predicate position: H. 67
978: B. 454: Go. 556. [4] *to have been conquered:* use the participle.
English uses two coördinate verbs with the same subject, Greek generall
a participle and a verb. [5] *which was:* use the participle. [6] H. 7
G. 1094, 5: B. 352. [7] = *in width:* the Accusative of specification.
takes the Genitive.

3. He will review the Greeks in his chariot as they march by.
4. There the Greeks halted[1] and presented arms.

180. Sec. 18–21.

1. The Cilician woman was pleased when she saw the Greeks going to their tents.
2. He handed her over to them to be sent[2] off by the quickest way.[3]
3. On the next day a messenger said that Cyrus had killed a man.
4. He perceives that they will go[4] upon the mountains.

181. Sec. 22–27.

1. When he had marched into this plain, he arrived at a city called Tarsus.[5]
2. These said that they had perished because[6] they could not find the road.
3. He said that his wife wished to persuade[7] him.
4. If we ever happen upon any gifts, we will[8] take them.

[1] The verb is intransitive here. Consult the vocabulary and learn what forms of ἵστημι are transitive and what intransitive.

[2] Does the Infinitive express purpose in Greek? in Latin? in English?

[3] An adverbial Accusative.

[4] *that they will go:* H. 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.

[5] *called Tarsus:* compare **Κύδνος ὄνομα,** sec. 23.

[6] *because . . . find:* does the participle express cause ?

[7] πείθω takes the accusative when it means *persuade* and the Dative when it means *obey.*

[8] Wherein is the difference in the Greek form of expression between a vivid future and a present general condition ?

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I AND II

182. Learn the meaning of the following words. T are all very important, and have occurred in Chapte and II. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, a where indicated, notice the difference between the ac and middle meanings.

1. **αἰσθάνομαι** learn
2. **ἀκούω** hear
3. **ἀποδείκνυμι** appoint
4. **ἀποκτείνω** kill
5. **ἀποδίδωμι** give back
6. **ἀπόλλυμι** destroy
7. **ἀτιμάζω** dishonor
8. **ἀφικνέομαι** arrive
9. **ἀναβαίνω** go up
10. **διαβαίνω** cross
11. **καταβαίνω** go down
12. **βούλομαι** wish
13. **ἐθέλω** wish
14. **βουλεύω** plan
15. **ἐπιβουλεύω** plot
16. **γυνή** woman
17. **δύναμαι** be able
18. **δύναμις** power
19. **ἐλπίς** hope.
20. **ἐξέτασις** review
21. **ἐξελαύνω** march
22. **ἔρχομαι** come
23. **εὐδαίμων** prosperous
24. **ἡγέομαι** lead
25. **ἵστημι** stand
26. **ἀφίστημι** separate
27. **καθίστημι** station
28. **κινδυνεύω** be in danger
29. **λανθάνω** escape notice
30. **λείπω** leave
31. **μένω** stay
32. **νομίζω** think
33. **οὖν** now
34. **παῖς** boy
35. **παρασκευά**
36. **παύω** (act. mid.) s
37. **πειράω** tr
38. **πλήρης** f
39. **πορεύομαι**
40. **πούς** fro
41. **πρίν** unt
42. **τάττω** dra
43. **τελευτάω**
44. **τελευτή**
45. **τυγχάνω**
46. **ὑπισχνέομ**
47. **ὑποπτεύω**
48. **χρῆμα** m
49. **ἀποχωρέω**
50. **ἐπιχωρέω**

183. Review carefully the following points of syntax

1. The participle with **τυγχάνω** and **λανθάνω.** [H. G. 1586: B. 660, n.: Go. 585, *a*.] contains leading idea by verb.

2. The construction used after **φημί, λέγω,** and **εἶπ** inf. ὅτι or [H. 946, *b*: G. 1523: B. 669: Go. 658.]

3. The principle governing tenses in indirect discou [H. 932, 2: G. 1487, 1494: B. 670: Go. 659.]

4. **ἐπί** with the Dative. See any lexicon.
at, near or by
in power of

5. Various meanings of the participle. [H. 969: G. 1563: B. 653, 1–8: Go. 583.] adj. circumstance complement

6. Result clauses. [H. 927, 910: G. 1449, 1450, 1445: B. 595, 597: Go. 566, *b*, 619, 639, *a*.] ωστε with acc + inf. [illegible]

7. **ὅτι** or **ὡς** and the superlative. [H. 651: B. 428.]

8. Purpose clauses. [H. 881, 911, 951, 969, *c*: G. 1365, 1532, 1442, 1563, 4: B. 590–592, 653, 5: Go. 565, *a*, 615, 636, 638, 642.]

9. Position of **πᾶς, μέσος,** and **οὗτος.** [H. 671, 672, 673: G. 974, 978, 979: B. 454, 456: Go. 455, 553.] Pred. position

10. Verbs that are followed by the participle in indirect discourse. [H. 981, 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.] be, know, hear, learn, perceive, be ignorant, remember, forget, show, appear, prove, announce ἀγγέλλω

11. When **αὐτός** means *the same*. [H. 679: G. 989, 2: B. 475: Go. 199.] preceded by article

12. Verbs that are followed by the Infinitive in indirect discourse. [H. 946: G. 1522: B. 669: Go. 658.] saying & thinking

13. Case governed by **πολεμέω** and **δέω.** See lexicon. dat. gen

14. Verbs governing two Accusatives. [H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 534, 535.] ask, remind, [illegible]

15. Construction following **πρίν**, *until*. [H. 924: G. 1471, 2: B. 627: Go. 644.]

16. The negative used after verbs of Hoping, Promising, and Swearing. [H. 1024: G. 1496: B. 549, 2: Go. 579, *a*.] μή

17. Duration of time. [H. 720: G. 1062: B. 338: Go. 538.] acc.

18. Genitive of measure. [H. 729, *d*: G. 1094, 5: B. 352: Go. 506.]

19. Present general conditions. [H. 894, 1: G. 1393, 1: B. 609: Go. 650.] [illegible]

20. Vivid future conditions. [H. 898: G. 1403: B. 604: Go. 650.] [illegible]

21. **δῆλός εἰμι** used personally. [H. 981: G. 1589: B. 634.]

22. Accusative of specification. [H. 718: G. 1058: B. 337: Go. 537.]

23. Verbs governing the Dative. [H. 764, 2: G. 1160: B. 376: Go. 520, *a*.] [illegible]

184. Let the instructor form several sentences, emp
ing the words in **182** and involving the construction
183. These sentences should be written by the stud
at sight.

BOOK I — CHAPTER III

185. Sec. 1–4.

1. I suspect[1] that the Greeks are not hired for this.
2. He was surprised when he saw that his soldiers
   stoning him.[2]
3. Do not[3] wonder, Cyrus, that I take the darics.
4. I waged war against them that I might deprive
   Greeks of their land.[4]

186. Sec. 5–8.

1. No one says that I betrayed Cyrus and chose[5] the
   barians.
2. I will suffer[6] whatever I must do.
3. I think that[7] if I should be deprived of you I sh
   not be in honor.
4. Cyrus, because he is troubled,[8] will send for Clear

187. Sec. 9–13.

1. If we do not follow Cyrus, he will not be our payma
2. He feared that he would not inflict punishment[9] on t

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[1] Is *to suspect* a verb of thinking? [2] H. 683, *a*, 685: G. 993, 9
470, 471: Go. 200. [3] What is the difference between the use of μή wi
Present Imperative and μή with the Aorist Subjunctive? H. 874: G.
B. 584: Go. 485. [4] H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535. [5] *betraye*
chose = *having betrayed, chose.* Which tense of the participle? [6] H
G. 1434: B. 620: Go. 616. [7] Which part of a condition is the main c
[8] *because he is troubled:* use the participle. [9] *inflict punishment:*
ἐπιτίθημι, with Dative. H. 887: G. 1378.

3. We must consider[1] how we shall be[2] valuable friends.
4. When he had said this, he showed what the difficulty was.[3]

188. Sec. 14–17.

1. If he does not give us these, we shall send men to seize the heights.
2. Let us take the property before[4] Cyrus does.
3. I shall not obey whatever man you know.
4. We should hesitate[5] to follow whatever guide you would wish to choose.[6]

189. Sec. 18–21.

1. If we follow[7] as friends, we shall not use the mercenaries.
2. I think it best to march inland with Cyrus.
3. We replied that Abrocomas was[8] our enemy, and[8] was distant from the river.[9]
4. Cyrus promised that he would give each soldier a daric.

BOOK I — CHAPTER IV

190. Sec. 1–4.

1. They march one day's journey, amounting to six parasangs, to the last city of Cilicia.

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[1] *must consider:* use the verbal in **τέος**. [2] *how . . . be:* H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go. 638, *a*. [3] What was the tense used in the direct question? [4] Use **φθάνω**. See H. 984: G. 1586: B. 660, note: Go. 585, *a*. [5] What are the two meanings of **ὀκνέω**? See the vocabulary. [6] How does **αἱρέω** differ in meaning in the active and middle voices? [7] *If we follow:* does the participle ever take the place of the protasis? H. 969, *d*: G. 1563, 5: B. 653, 6: Go. 583. [8] Omit. [9] Genitive of separation.

2. He will command[1] them from Ephesus.
3. He was said to be occupying these[2] walls.
4. It was not possible[3] to pass through the middle of
road.

191. Sec. 5–8.

1. We thought that Cyrus would send for the ships.
2. Cyrus remained there five days, and allowed then
sail off.
3. Let him understand[4] that he will be caught.
4. I know that he will rob them of their wives.[5]

192. Sec. 9–12.

1. They encamped at[6] a river which was thirty feet wi
2. Belesys, the former king[7] of Syria, had a palace.
3. The soldiers said that they would follow Cyrus.
4. Although he knew this, he marched inland with[8] Cy

193. Sec. 13–15.

1. They promised that they would follow Cyrus unti
collected[9] his army.
2. He said this before[10] they were persuaded.
3. They ought[11] to cross the river.
4. If we go away, he will use us for whatever he wish

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[1] H. 741: G. 1109: B. 356: Go. 510. ἄγω is an exception to this
[2] Predicate position. [3] εἰμί in the third person singular often means
possible. [4] The third person of the Imperative is used in exhortations
exhortations of the first person, the Subjunctive is used. [5] H. 724: G.
B. 340: Go. 535. [6] Study all the meanings of ἐπί, as given in the vocab
[7] *the former king = the one having ruled:* use the Aorist participle. [8] H
806: G. 1212, 1, *b*, 1217. [9] The direct discourse was *we will follow*
until he collects. H. 920–922: G. 1463–5: B. 626: Go. 631. [10]
meaning *before*, takes the Infinitive. [11] *ought* is expressed by δεῖ or χρ
the Accusative and Infinitive.

194. Sec. 16–19.

1. We shall take care[1] that[2] you hear this.
2. They prayed that the whole[3] army might follow them.[4]
3. He went ahead that he might burn these boats.
4. The villages in which they remained were full of food.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS III AND IV

195. Learn the meanings of the following important words which occur in Chapters III and IV. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. **ἀδικέω** [illegible]
2. **ἄξιος**
3. **ἀποκρίνομαι**
4. **ἀποπλέω**
5. **ἀρετή**
6. **ἀσφαλής**
7. **βάλλω**
8. **γιγνώσκω**
9. **δέδοικα**
10. **φοβέω** (act. and mid.)
11. **ὀκνέω**
12. **διαβατός**
13. **διώκω**
14. **δέω** (act. and mid.)
15. **ἕνεκα**
16. **ἐντίθημι**
17. **ἐπιτίθημι**
18. **ἐπαινέω**
19. **ἐπί**
20. **ἔπειτα**
21. **ἔρημος**
22. **εὔχομαι**
23. **ἐχθρός**
24. **μέλω**
25. **μέντοι**
26. **μήν**
27. **οἶμαι**
28. **οἴχομαι**
29. **ὁράω**
30. **ὁρμάω**
31. **ὁρμέω**
32. **πάσχω**

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[1] *We shall take care = It will be a care to us.* [2] H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go. 638, *a*. [3] Predicate position. [4] Refers to the subject of the verb *prayed.*

33. **πείθω**
34. **πιστός**
35. **πρᾶγμα**
36. **προδίδωμι**
37. **σῖτος**
38. **σκηνέω**
39. **στενός**
40. **τεῖχος**
41. **τιμάω**
42. **προτιμάω**
43. **τιμωρέω**
44. **ὑποψία**
45. **φαίνω** (act. and
46. **φανερός**
47. **φθάνω**
48. **χράομαι**
49. **ψεύδω** (act. and
50. **ὠφελέω**

196. Review **183** and the following points of syntax

1. Reflexive pronouns. [H. 683, *a*, 685: G. 993, 987: 471: Go. 200.]

2. Tenses in indirect discourse. [H. 853–855: G. 14 670: Go. 659.]

3. Prohibitions. [H. 874: G. 1346: B. 584: Go. 485.]

4. Verbs taking two Accusatives. [H. 724: G. 10 340: Go. 534, *a*, 535.]

5. Vivid future relative conditions. [H. 916: G. 14 621–625: Go. 616, 617.]

6. Moods after verbs of Fearing. [H. 887: G. 1378: Go. 610, 611.]

7. Construction used with **φθάνω**. [H. 984: G. 1586: n.: Go. 585, *a*.]

8. Use of the participle for the protasis of a cond [H. 969, *d*: G. 1563, 5: B. 653, 6: Go. 583.]

9. The use of the third person of the Imperative.

10. **μετά** with the Genitive.

11. *Until* and *before*. Sec. 122–129.

12. Ways of expressing *ought*.

13. **ὅπως** and the Future Indicative. [H. 885: G. 13 593: Go. 638, *a*.]

14. Position of the demonstrative pronouns. [H. 6 974: B. 456: Go. 553.]

197. Let the instructor form several sentences, em ing the words in **195** and involving the constructio **196**. These sentences should be written by the stu at sight.

BOOK I—CHAPTER V

198. Sec. 1–4.

1. In this plain were ostriches of all kinds.
2. Whenever they ran forward, the horsemen did the same.[1]
3. It is possible to use the wings.
4. Whenever the horsemen pursue[2] them, they quickly stop.[3]

199. Sec. 5–8.

1. All the inhabitants used to live[4] by making[5] millstones.
2. Since they could not buy grain, they ate flesh.
3. On one occasion[6] Cyrus thought that they worked slowly.
4. Some, wearing[7] tunics, ran into the mud.

200. Sec. 9–11.

1. Cyrus clearly[8] thought that he[9] would fight the king.
2. One could see[10] that the kingdom was weak in its forces.
3. They crossed the river in such a way that the water did not touch[11] them.
4. While Clearchus was inflicting[12] blows, the soldiers were angry.

[1] **αὐτός** following the article. [2] *Whenever . . . pursue:* a present general condition. [3] How does **παύω** differ in meaning in the active and middle voices? [4] *used to live:* what tense denotes customary action? [5] Use the participle. [6] *On one occasion:* use **ποτέ**. [7] **ἔχω**. [8] H. 981: G. 1589: B. 634. [9] The subject of the Infinitive in indirect discourse is omitted when it is the same as that of the main verb. [10] *One could see = It was possible to see.* [11] *in such a way . . . touch:* a result clause. [12] *while . . . inflicting:* use the Genitive absolute.

201. Sec. 12–17.

1. On the same day one of the soldiers came to s
wood.
2. The Thracians were[2] thoroughly frightened, and ra
their own army.
3. Proxenus chanced to speak lightly of their[3] sufferi
4. Consider that the barbarians will be more hostile t
than the enemy are.

BOOK I — CHAPTER VI

202. Sec. 1–4.

1. He said that if[4] he should seize the horsemen
would plot against Cyrus.
2. We prevented them from seeing[5] the king.
3. They thought that a trusty man had this letter.
4. Cyrus arrested[6] Orontas and called together the
sians.

203. Sec. 5–7.

1. It is right to council with you about Orontas.
2. Afterwards I brought[7] it about that he gave me pled
3. Did[8] you not come to the altar and acknowl
this?
4. I said that they repented.[9]

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[1] Review all the ways of expressing purpose. [2] *were thoroughly frigh*
and ran = *being thoroughly frightened, ran.* [3] **αὐτῶν** in the pre
position. A possessive Genitive of a reflexive pronoun takes the attri
position. [4] *if . . . Cyrus:* first write out the condition as it was in dire
course. [5] *from seeing:* for the various forms of expression, see H. 96
1549: B. 643: Go. 57^2, 573. [6] *arrested and called* = *having arrested, c*
use the Aorist participle. [7] Cf. **ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι.** [8] H. 1015: G. 16
57^2: Go. 668. [9] **μεταμέλει** is an impersonal verb, and takes the Dative

204. Sec. 8–11.

1. If I should not do wrong, you would not be a friend to me.
2. I have leisure to benefit[1] my friends.
3. At the command of[2] Cyrus, they led him to death.
4. They conjectured[3] that he had died.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS V AND VI

205. Learn the meaning of the following important words which occur in Chapters V and VI. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. **ἀποθνῄσκω**
2. **ἄρχω**
3. **ἀσθενής**
4. **εἰσάγω**
5. **ἐξάγω**
6. **γίγνομαι**
7. **γνώμη**
8. **διά**
9. **διατρίβω**
10. **ἐσθίω**
11. **ἕτοιμος**
12. **εὐθύς**
13. **ζάω**
14. **ἡδύς**
15. **θηρίον**
16. **θηρεύω**
17. **ἵημι** (act. and mid.)
18. **ἱππεύς**
19. **ἰσχυρῶς**
20. **κατακαίνω**
21. **κάω**
22. **κατακάω**
23. **προκατακάω**
24. **κραυγή**
25. **κρίνω**
26. **κωλύω**
27. **νοῦς**
28. **ὀργίζομαι**
29. **οὖν**
30. **παντοῖος**
31. **πλῆθος**
32. **εὖ ποιέω**

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[1] Use **εὖ ποιέω** with the Accusative. [2] *At the command of:* use the participle. Is the Genitive absolute permissible? [3] This is a verb of thinking.

33. κακῶς ποιέω
34. ποτέ
35. πράττω
36. πρόειμι
37. πυνθάνομα
38. σχολή
39. σχολαῖος
40. σχολαίως
41. ταχύ
42. τρέχω
43. προτρέχω
44. ὕδωρ
45. ὕστερος
46. φράζω
47. χείρ
48. χρήσιμος
49. ὠνέομαι
50. ὠφέλιμος

206. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Present and past general conditions. [H. 894, 91 G. 1393, 1, 2, 1431, 1, 2: B. 609, 610: Go. 650, 651, (2).]

2. Verbs which take the participle in indirect disco [H. 981, 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.]

3. Result clauses. [H. 927: G. 1449, 1450: B. 595, 597: G *b*, 619, 639, *a*.]

4. Genitive absolute. [H. 970: G. 1568: B. 657: Go. 590.]

5. Construction after verbs of Preventing. [H. 96 1549: B. 643: Go. 572, 573.]

6. Interrogative particles. [H. 1015: G. 1603: B. 572: Go.

207. Let the instructor form several sentences, emp ing the words in **205** and involving the construction **206**. These sentences should be written by the stud at sight.

BOOK I — CHAPTER VII

208. Sec. 1–4.

1. On the following dawn, the king came to figh
2. He planned how he would encour[illegible][1] his

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[1] *how . . . encourage*: the direct questio

3. See to it that[1] you are braver than the barbarians.
4. I will make many choose[2] not to go home.

209. Sec. 5–9.

1. Some say that you do this because you are[3] in danger.
2. I say that you can not[4] pay all[5] you wish.
3. I fear that he will not give[6] a golden crown to each man.
4. What shall we have, if we go away?

210. Sec. 10–15.

1. The number was said to be one hundred thousand.[7]
2. They arrived seven days after the battle.[8]
3. Deserters before the battle were captured by the enemy.[9]
4. We thought that the king would fight at[10] the walls.

211. Sec. 16–20.

1. Cyrus learned that the king was marching forward and was inside the ditches.
2. If the king does not fight within ten days,[11] I will give you the money.
3. They promised that they would not[12] do this.
4. Cyrus thought[13] he would sit in his chariot.

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[1] *See to it that:* H. 886: G. 1352–3: B. [illegible] n. 3: Go. [illegible]. [2] *make many choose:* cf. πολλοὺς ποιήσειν . . . ἑλέσθαι. [3] *because you are:* διὰ τ[illegible] [4] *that you can not:* φημί is followed by the Accusative and [illegible]πον, and [illegible] in the Active, by the ὅτι or ὡς construction. [illegible] *al* . . . [illegible]7: G. 137[illegible]: B. 59[illegible]: Go. [illegible]. [7] What [illegible]e te[illegible] . . . *battle:* cf. [illegible] τῆς μάχης [illegible] 781: [illegible] 5[illegible]. [9] *by the enemy:* Genitive with [illegible] πί: [illegible] the proper case. [11] *within ten days:* [illegible] ve e[illegible] Within; the Dative, the time When [illegible] ccus[illegible]. [12] H. 1022: G. [illegible]: B. [illegible]

BOOK I—CHAPTER VIII

212. Sec. 1–7.

1. He intended to halt, when a man appeared,[1] ridin
full speed.
2. They thought that the king would attack them.[2]
3. After him, Proxenos occupied the left wing.
4. All except Cyrus did not have bare heads.

213. Sec. 8–12.

1. And then the whole army came into view.
2. In the afternoon, the enemy appeared.
3. They cut down whomever they came upon.[3]
4. Cyrus was deceived, however, in what[4] he told
Greeks.

214. Sec. 13–17.

1. Although he saw[5] that the king occupied the ce
he did not do this.
2. I will take care[6] that we are not surrounded.
3. We asked him if the omens were favorable.[7]
4. When he heard[8] the watchword passing through
ranks, he said, "Well,[9] let it be this."

215. Sec. 18–22.

1. Everybody shouted, so as to frighten[10] the horses.

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[1] Note the difference of meaning in the active and middle. [2] An inc
reflexive. H. 683, *a*, 685: G. 993, 987: B. 472: Go. 200. [3] *whomeve*
upon: past general condition. For the case, see H. 775: G. 1179: B.
[4] Accusative of specification. [5] *Although he saw:* the participle may d
concession. [6] *I will take care = it will be a care to me.* [7] The
question was *Are the omens favorable?* [8] H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356

[9] [illegible] [10] ποιέω φόβον and Dative.

2. Whenever the chariots rushed through the Greeks, no one suffered any harm.[1]
3. Cyrus knew that the Greeks were[2] victorious over those opposite them.
4. They thought they[3] would perceive this.

216. Sec. 23–29.

1. Cyrus feared that the barbarians would march to meet him.[4]
2. When he saw the king, Cyrus could not restrain himself.
3. Ktesias, the surgeon, will tell you how many[5] were killed.[6]
4. He is said to have fallen from his horse.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS VII AND VIII

217. Learn the meaning of the following important words which occur in Chapters VII and VIII. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. **αἰσχύνω** (act. and mid.)
2. **ἀντίος**
3. **ἀποθνῄσκω**
4. **ἅρμα**
5. **αὐτομολέω**
6. **αὐτόμολος**
7. **βάθος**
8. **βαθύς**
9. **βοάω**
10. **δόρυ**
11. **ἐγγύς**
12. **ἔθνος**

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[1] *any harm:* **οὐδέν.** Do two negatives in Greek make an affirmative? [2] H. 981, 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586. [3] May this be omitted? [4] *to meet him:* **ἀντίος.** [5] *how many:* **ὁπόσοι.** [6] **ἀποθνῄσκω** is often used as the passive of **ἀποκτείνω.**

13. **ἕκαστος**
14. **ἑκατέρωθεν**
15. **ἑκατέρωσε**
16. **ἑκάτερος**
17. **ἐλευθερία**
18. **ἔμπροσθεν**
19. **ἐντυγχάνω**
20. **ἐπιπίπτω**
21. **ἐρωτάω**
22. **ἔτι**
23. **εὖρος**
24. **ἥκω**
25. **ἡνίκα**
26. **θέω**
27. **θόρυβος**
28. **ἱκανός**
29. **καταφανής**
30. **κεφαλή**
31. **κρατέω**
32. **κτάομαι**
33. **μιμνήσκω** (act. and mid.)
34. **νικάω**
35. **οἴκαδε**
36. **οἴκοι**
37. **ὅμως**
38. **ὄπισθεν**
39. **παίω**
40. **πάροδος**
41. **περιπίπτω**
42. **πίπτω**
43. **πλήν**
44. **σπουδή**
45. **τάξις**
46. **τάφρος**
47. **τόξευμα**
48. **τοξεύω**
49. **ὑποζύγιον**
50. **χρῄζω**

218. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Potential Optative. [H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 48

2. **ὅπως** with the Future Indicative in Commands.
886: G. 1352–1353: B. 583, n. 3: Go. 638, *b*.]

3. Construction after **φημί, εἶπον,** and **λέγω.** [H. 94
G. 1523: B. 669: Go. 658.]

4. Construction after verbs of Fearing. [H. 887: G. 1
B. 594: Go. 610, 611.]

5. **ὑπό** and the Genitive [H. 808, 1, *b*: G. 1219, *b*.]

6. How is time Within Which expressed? time Wh
time How Long? [H. 759, 782, 720: G. 1136, 1192, 1062: B.
359, 385: Go. 538, 515, 527, *c*.]

7. What verbs take **μή** and the Infinitive? [H. 1024
1496: B. 549, 2: Go. 579, *a*.]

8. Indirect reflexives. [H. 683, *a*, 685: G. 993, 987: B.
Go. 200.]

9. Compound verbs which take the Dative. [H. 775
1179: B. 394.]

10. The Accusative of specification. [H. 718: G. 1058
337: Go. 537.]

11. Various meanings of the participle. [H. 969, *a–e*: G. 1563, 1–8: B. 653, 1–8: Go. 583.]

12. Verbs followed by the Genitive. [H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356: Go. 510, 511.]

13. Indirect Questions. [H. 932, 1 and 2: G. 1479, 1481: B. 673: Go. 661.]

219. Let the instructor form several sentences, employing the words in **217** and involving the constructions in **218**. These sentences should be written by the students at sight.

BOOK I—CHAPTER IX

220. Sec. 1–6.

1. Cyrus was acknowledged to be worthy[1] to rule.
2. When he was a boy, he was the best of all in every respect.[2]
3. One[3] could learn[4] how to rule and to be ruled.
4. Once a bear rushed upon Cyrus and dragged him off his horse.

221. Sec. 7–13.

1. If he ever promised[5] anybody[6] anything, he considered it of the greatest importance[7] not to prove false.
2. Therefore all the cities feared Tissaphernes and chose Cyrus.

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[1] H. 952: G. 1526: B. 641: Go. 565, *a*. [2] Accusative of specification. [3] τὶς. [4] *could learn*: H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 480. **μανθάνω** followed by the participle means *I learn that*, etc.; by the Infinitive, *I learn how to*, etc. [5] *If . . . promised*: this is a past general condition. Review **106–111**, **113–115**. [6] Dative of indirect object. [7] *considered . . . importance*: **περὶ πλείστου ποιέω.**

3. He prayed to live[1] until he should overcome the
who did him harm.
4. He allowed rascals[2] to be deprived of their hands.

222. Sec. 14–19.

1. Brave men, however,[3] he used to honor.
2. Wherever[4] any one thought Cyrus would notice
he evidently[5] wished to incur danger.
3. He employed[6] just generals.
4. If he ever saw that a man was just, he gave him m

223. Sec. 20–26.

1. Cyrus thought that his friends needed[7] as[8] many th
as they saw.
2. They say that many sent[9] him gifts.
3. He used to surpass his friends in thoughtfulness.
4. The bearer said that Cyrus wished[10] you to tak
taste[11] of these.

224. Sec. 27–31.

1. He procured fodder on account of having[12] m
friends.
2. If many were ever[13] likely to see him, he honored
friends.
3. Cyrus thought that this man was faithful to him.[14]
4. After his death,[15] Ariaeus fled.

---

[1] See **122, 123, 124.** [2] **κακοῦργος.** [3] **γὲ μέντοι.** [4] **ὅπου.** This is
general condition. [5] Use **δῆλος** or **φανερός εἰμι**; H. 981: G. 1589: H
[6] **χράομαι.** What case follows it? [7] **δέομαι** takes the Genitive. [8] *as*
as: **ὅσος.** [9] In all indirect discourse constructions be sure to find the
of the direct statement. Here the direct form was *many sent.* [10] The
form was *wishes.* [11] *take a taste*: Aorist. [12] *on . . . having*: **διὰ τό** ar
finitive. [13] H. 846: G. 1254: B. 533: Go. 570, *b.* [14] This refers to
What kind of a reflexive pronoun is it? [15] *After his death:* Genitive abs

BOOK I — CHAPTER X

225. Sec. 1–6.

1. The king with his men fled through his own[1] camp.
2. The king pursued them as if he was victorious in every way.
3. Tissaphernes planned whether he should go[2] ahead in pursuit or collect his own men.
4. He was evidently making preparations.

226. Sec. 7–12.

1. The Greeks struck Tissaphernes' men as they charged through.
2. The king is afraid that the Greeks will put[3] the river in their rear.[4]
3. The king then[5] also[6] saw that the Greeks were changing into the same formation.
4. So that the Greeks did not know what would take place.[7]

227. Sec. 13–19.

1. He halted[8] his army and saw that they were fleeing.
2. He rode ahead to seize[9] some point.[10]
3. They prepared this wine that they might distribute it among their friends.[11]
4. It was night before the king appeared.[12]

---

[1] *his own:* the possessive Genitive of the reflexive pronouns is put regularly in the attribute position. [2] *whither . . . go:* the direct question was a dubitative Subjunctive, *Shall I go?* [3] *that . . . put:* H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611. [4] *put . . . rear:* cf. **ποιήσασθαι ὄπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν.** [5] **δή.** [6] **καί** placed before the word it emphasizes. [7] *what . . . place:* what tense of the participle? [8] Consult the lexicon to see what forms of **ἵστημι** are transitive and what intransitive. [9] *to seize:* how many ways are there of expressing this idea? [10] *some point:* **τὶ.** [11] Dative. [12] **πρίν,** meaning *before*, takes the Infinitive. See **125, 126, 127.**

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS IX AND X

228. Learn the following important words which o
in Chapters IX and X. Memorize the principal p
of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the differe
between the active and middle meanings.

1. **αἱρέω** (act. and mid.)
2. **αἰσχρός**
3. **ἄριστον**
4. **ἀνάριστος**
5. **ἀναπαύω** (act. and mid.)
6. **αὖθις**
7. **βασιλικός**
8. **βούλομαι**
9. **ἐθέλω**
10. **γεύω** (act. and mid.)
11. **διαδίδωμι**
12. **δέχομαι**
13. **δηλόω**
14. **δοῦλος**
15. **ἔνθα**
16. **ἔπειτα**
17. **εὔνους**
18. **εὔχομαι**
19. **εὐχή**
20. **ἤδη**
21. **θεάομαι**
22. **κατακόπτω**
23. **κρίνω**
24. **κέρδος**
26. **φιλοκερδέω**
27. **λόφος**
28. **οἴχομαι**
29. **ὁμολογέω**
30. **ὀφθαλμός**
31. **παῖς**
32. **παιδεύω**
33. **πεῖρα**
34. **πειράω**
35. **πλουτέω**
36. **πλούσιος**
37. **πλησίος**
38. **ποτός**
39. **πολλάκις**
40. **προχωρέω**
41. **πρέσβυς**
42. **σκοπέω**
43. **σπένδω** (act. and
44. **σπονδή**
45. **στέρομαι**
46. **συντίθημι**
47. **σᾴζω**
48. **σφόδρα**
49. **ὑπηρετέω**
50. **ὑπηρέτης**

229. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Infinitive with adjectives. [H. 952: G. 1526: B. 641: Go. 565, *a*.]
2. Present and past general conditions. See **106–111.**
3. *Until* and *before*. See **122–129.**
4. **δῆλός εἰμι** and **φανερός εἰμι.** [H. 981: G. 1589: B. 634.]
5. What case follows **δέω**?
6. Use of the tenses in indirect discourse. [H. 853–855: G. 1483: B. 670: Go. 659.]
7. Use of **μέλλω.** [H. 846: G. 1254: B. 533: Go. 570, *b*.]
8. Construction after verbs of Fearing. [H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611.]

230. Let the instructor form several sentences, employing the words in **228** and involving the constructions in **229.** These sentences should be written by the students at sight.

BOOK II — CHAPTER I

231. Sec. 1–4.

1. At daybreak they decided to pack up and join[1] Cyrus.
2. I will wait for you a day,[2] if you intend to come.
3. Would that Cyrus had not died.[3]
4. If he had[4] come, we would have put him on the throne.

232. Sec. 5–9.

1. We provided food as best we could[5] by using the oxen.
2. One of them, as it happened, was acquainted with tactics.[6]

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[1] *to pack up and join* = *having packed up, to join.* [2] What kind of time is expressed? [3] *Would . . . died:* express this sentence in two ways. H. 870, 871, *a*: G. 1507, 1511, 1512: B. 588: Go. 470. [4] H. 895: G. 1397: B. 606: Go. 649. [5] *as best we could:* cf. **ὅπως ἐδύνατο** (6). [6] Cf. **τῶν ἀμφὶ τάξεις.**

3. They bade him surrender his arms and go to the court.[1]
4. It is not the privilege of the conquered[2] to reply.

233. Sec. 10–13.

1. Why must[3] the king persuade us and not com take our arms?
2. I think that you are mine,[4] because I have a mul of men.
3. Do not think,[5] soldiers, that we shall not use our
4. Let them know,[6] however, that we are not foolish.

234. Sec. 14–18.

1. Some said that they had been and would be[7] valu friends.
2. He asked if you were[9] a Greek.
3. Advise us what you think[10] will bring you honor.
4. He will not surrender his arms, in order that[11] you be more hopeful.

235. Sec. 19–23.

1. If you could be saved by fighting[12] the king, I sl advise you not to surrender your arms.
2. We shall be more valuable friends, if we have[1 arms.

---

[1] Use **θύρα**. [2] *It . . . conquered = it is of the conquered.* [3] See **73** a
[4] Use the possessive Genitive. [5] H. 874, *a*: G. 1346: B. 584: G
[6] *Let them know:* in exhortations of the third person, the Imperative is of the first person, the Subjunctive. [7] *had been and would be:* the dire course was *have been and will be*, etc. [8] **πολλοῦ ἄξιοι.** [9] What was the question? [10] *what you think:* **ὅ τι σοι δοκεῖ.** [11] Review all the co ways of expressing purpose. See **78** and **79.** [12] Use the participle. 1 *have:* the participle is often used to express the protasis of a condition.

3. Carry back word, therefore, that we must wage[1] war.
4. Phalinus replies, "If you remain,[2] there will be a truce; and if you advance or retreat, war."

BOOK II — CHAPTER II

236. Sec. 1–4.

1. Ariaeus then[3] said, "There are many Persians nobler than I am."[4]
2. If you do not[5] come, we shall go away early.
3. At sunset they would not be able to cross the Tigris river without boats.
4. Whenever the signal is given,[6] follow me.

237. Sec. 5–10.

1. They obeyed him, because the others were inexperienced.[7]
2. About midnight, they grounded arms[8] and came together.
3. The barbarians swore that they would not[9] betray the Greeks.
4. Come now,[10] let us take the same[11] journey.

238. Sec. 11–15.

1. If you go away by the road[12] by which you came, you will perish from hunger.

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[1] *that . . . wage:* H. 981: G. 1588: B. 235, 663–666: Go. 352–354, 596.
[2] *If you remain:* notice carefully the expression used in the text.
[3] **δή**.
[4] Omit.
[5] H. 1019, 1021: G. 1383, 1: B. 600: Go. 646.
[6] *Whenever . . . given:* what kind of a condition? — *signal is given:* use **σημαίνω** impersonally.
[7] *because . . . inexperienced:* use the Genitive absolute or a conjunction, such as **ὅτε** or **ἐπεί**, and the Indicative.
[8] *ground arms:* **τίθημι τὰ ὅπλα**.
[9] See **141**.
[10] *Come now:* **ἄγετε δή**.
[11] What position has **αὐτός** when it means *the same?*
[12] *by the . . . came;* cf. **ἣν ἤλθομεν**, H. 715, *b*: G. 1057: B. 331: Go. 536.

2. You must[1] proceed through the country.
3. If we are once separated from the Persians, the
not[2] be able to overtake us.
4. We were deceived in this, because smoke appeare

239. Sec. 16–21.

1. At sunset, the very[4] wood of the houses will be c
off by the king.
2. We made a great[5] noise by calling one another, s
the enemy were terrified.[6]
3. A panic, however, fell upon the Greeks also.[7]
4. He said that whoever disclosed this would recei
talent.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I AND II

240. Learn the following important words which
in Chapters I and II. Memorize the principal parts c
verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference bet
the active and middle meanings.

1. **ἄκων**
2. **ἅμα**
3. **ἀναγκάζω**
4. **ἀπαγγέλλω**
5. **ἀνέχω**
6. **ἄπειρος**
7. **βοῦς**
8. **γελάω**
9. **δύνω**
10. **ἐμπίπτω**
11. **ἐσθίω**
12. **εὑρίσκω**
13. **ἐξοπλίζω**
14. **ζάω**

---

[1] See **74.** [2] H. 1032: G. 1360: B. 569, 2: Go. 489, *a.* [3] See the
ulary for the difference between the active and middle meaning of
[4] Review all the uses of **αὐτός**: **46.** [5] Use **πολύς.** [6] *So that . . . ter*
is this a purpose or a result clause? [7] **καί**, meaning *also*, precedes th
it emphasizes. [8] *whoever . . . receive:* the direct statement was *whoev*
closes this will receive.

15. **ἥλιος**
16. **θύω** (act. and mid.)
17. **κηρύττω**
18. **κῆρυξ**
19. **κατασκηνόω**
20. **σκήνωμα**
21. **καταλαμβάνω**
22. **κόπτω**
23. **κρέας**
24. **λόγχη**
25. **μάχομαι**
26. **ξίφος**
27. **οἷόν τε**
28. **ὄμνυμι**
29. **ὄνος**
30. **παραδίδωμι**
31. **περιμένω**
32. **πορίζω**
33. **προτεραῖος**
34. **ὑστεραῖος**
35. **σιγή**
36. **σκότος**
37. **σκοταῖος**
38. **στόλος**
39. **συμμίγνυμι**
40. **σημαίνω**
41. **συμβουλεύω**
42. **σωτηρία**
43. **σῶος**
44. **τιτρώσκω**
45. **τοίνυν**
46. **τολμάω**
47. **φέρω**
48. **φρονέω**
49. **ψεύδω**
50. **χρή**

241. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Wishes. [H. 870, 871, *a*: G. 1507, 1511, 1512: B. 587, 588: Go. 470, 476.]
2. Contrary to fact conditions. [H. 895: G. 1397: B. 606: Go. 649.]
3. *Must* and *Ought*. See **74** and **75**.
4. Prohibitions. [H. 874, *a*: G. 1346: B. 584: Go. 485.]
5. Purpose clauses. See **78** and **79**.
6. Construction used after **ἀγγέλλω**. [H. 981: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.]
7. The negative of the protasis. [H. 1019, 1021: G. 1383, 1: B. 600: Go. 646.]
8. Verbs followed by **μή** and the Infinitive. See **141**.
9. Uses of **αὐτός**. See **46**.
10. Cognate Accusative. [H. 715, *b*: G. 1057: B. 331: Go. 536.]
11. Verbal in **τέος**. See **75**.
12. Emphatic future. [H. 1032: G. 1360: B. 569, 2: Go. 489, *a*.]

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242. Let the instructor form several sentences, em
ing the words in **240** and involving the constructio
241. These sentences should be written by the stu
at sight.

BOOK II — CHAPTER III

243. Sec. 1–8.

1. At sunrise, he told[1] the heralds to wait until he w
leisure.[2]
2. He stationed the army so that everybody was
armed.
3. We will lead you to a place[3] whence you will get
visions.
4. It was not clear that the truce was for every one.

244. Sec. 9–15.

1. He feared, however, that our[4] soldiers also[5] would
the same fear.
2. He found that the trees had fallen down, so that
could not cross.[6]
3. If any one did not jump into the mud, he struck[7] l
4. One cannot[8] see such palms in Greece.

245. Sec. 16–21.

1. Whenever the soldiers ate these, they wondered at
peculiarity of the flavor.

---

[1] **εἶπον** is sometimes used in the sense of *command*, and then is fol
by the Infinitive, instead of **ὅτι** and **ὡς**. [2] *wait . . . leisure:* the direct
mand was *wait until I am at leisure.* See **122, 123, 124.** [3] Omit *to a*
[4] *our . . . fear = the same fear would be to our soldiers.* Use the Dat
possession. [5] **καί.** [6] *so . . . cross:* H. 927: G. 1449, 1450: B. 595
566, *b*; 639, *a*. With the Infinitive the negative is **μή**; with the Indicati
[7] **ἄν** and the Aorist or Imperfect expresses a customary past action, and the
may be used in the conclusion of a past general condition. [8] Cf. **ἔστιν**

2. I will ask the king[1] to give me the privilege[2] of doing this.
3. I was the only one who arrived[3] with help.
4. We did not assemble with the avowed purpose[4] of leading you here.

246. Sec. 22–29.

1. Now that[5] Cyrus is dead, we shall not betray you.
2. They would not kill him, if you would not trouble[6] them.
3. I did not allow him to buy provisions.
4. Afterwards,[7] the brother-in-law[8] of the king took an oath.

BOOK II — CHAPTER IV

247. Sec. 1–5.

1. He does not bear malice against you[9] for the past.[10]
2. He will destroy the Greeks, that others may fear to make an expedition against him.[11]
3. He would not willingly, at least, wish[12] us to go away and mock[13] him.
4. If we should do this, Ariaeus would not lead us.[14]

248. Sec. 6–11.

1. I know[15] that the cavalry of the enemy is efficient.[16]

---

[1] Genitive with **παρά**.
[2] Omit: see the idiom in the text, sec. 18.
[3] *I was . . . arrived* = *I only* (**μόνος**) *arrived.*
[4] *with . . . purpose:* H. 978: G. 1574: B. 656, 3: Go. 593, *c.*
[5] *Now that:* **ἐπεί**.
[6] *would . . . trouble:* what kind of a condition?
[7] *After this.*
[8] *brother of the wife.*
[9] Dative.
[10] H. 744: G. 1126: B. 366: Go. 509, *c.*
[11] This refers to the subject of *destroy.* What kind of a pronoun?
[12] *would not wish:* **ἄν** and the Optative.
[13] *and mock* = *having mocked:* use the Aorist participle.
[14] H. 741: G. 1109: B. 356: Go. 510, *c.*
[15] H. 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.
[16] **πολλοῦ ἄξιος**.

2. If[1] we should be conquered, whom would we save
3. If[1] Tissaphernes leads, we will proceed by oursel
4. This furnished suspicion so that they kept[2] away
each other.

249. Sec. 12–17.

1. This wall was twenty parasangs[3] long.[4]
2. They arrived at a city which was twenty stadia di
from the park.
3. The pickets asked where they could see[5] the gen
4. He intended to attack us, so that we could not[6] cr

250. Sec. 18–23.

1. The intention to attack[7] us frightened me.
2. If there are many across the river, it will not be n
sary for us to flee.
3. We asked him how many villages there were.[8]
4. I fear[9] to do harm to the king.

251. Sec. 24–28.

1. When it is dawn, he intends to attack[10] them w
crossing.
2. He halted his own[11] army while the Greeks were
ing by.

---

[1] H. 969, *d*: G. 1563, 5: B. 614: Go. 583. [2] *so . . . kept:* if the
result is expressed, what mood is used? [3] What case expresses the mea
[4] = *in length:* Accusative of specification. [5] *where they could see:* d
where can we see? H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 480. [6] **μή** is the
tive of purpose clauses, after **ἵνα, ὡς,** or **ὅπως.** [7] *The . . . attack:* the I
tive with (or without) the article is used as the subject. What tense w
be used here? [8] *how . . . were:* what was the direct question? [9] Co
the vocabulary for the two meanings of **ὀκνέω** and the constructions follo
it. [10] What tense often follows **μέλλω**? See the text. [11] The posse
Genitive of the reflexive is in the attributive position.

3. As long as he looked[1] on, so long the Persian was terrified.
4. He proceeded thirty parasangs, keeping the river on his right.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS III AND IV

252. Learn the following important words which occur in Chapters III and IV. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. **αἰσχύνω** (act. and mid.)
2. **αἰσχύνη**
3. **ἀπέχω**
4. **παρέχω**
5. **αἰτέω**
6. **ἐρωτάω**
7. **ἀνερωτάω**
8. **ἀφίημι**
9. **ἄχρι**
10. **βοήθεια**
11. **γείτων**
12. **γέ**
13. **διανοέομαι**
14. **διατρίβω**
15. **δοῦλος**
16. **δασύς**
17. **ἐκπλήττω**
18. **ἔφοδος**
19. **ἐντυγχάνω**
20. **εὐθύς**
21. **ἔτος**
22. **ἐσθίω**
23. **ἐπίσταμαι**
24. **ἐφίστημι**
25. **ἐπίστασις**
26. **ἐπιστρατεύω**
27. **ἐπιστρατεία**
28. **ἔχθρα**
29. **ζητέω**
30. **ἡγέομαι**
31. **ἡσυχία**
32. **θνήσκω**
33. **ἀποκτείνω**
34. **μῆκος**
35. **ὕψος**
36. **νοῦς**
37. **οἷος**
38. **ὅθεν**
39. **ὀπισθοφυλακέω**
40. **ὀκνέω**

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[1] This is a past general condition.

41. **προδίδωμι**
42. **προθυμέομαι**
43. **σπεύδω**
44. **σπουδάζω**
45. **συσπουδάζω**
46. **σχολάζω**
47. **ταράττω**
48. **ὑποψία**
49. **φράζω**
50. **ψευδής**

253. Review the following points of syntax:

1. *Until*, **122, 123, 124**.

2. Result clauses and their negatives. [H. 927: G. 50: B. 595: Go. 566, *b*, 639, *a*.]

3. **ὡς** and the participle. [H. 978: G. 1574: B. 656, 3 593, *c*.]

4. **μετά** with the Genitive and the Accusative.

5. Genitive of cause. [H. 744: G. 1126: B. 366: Go. 50

6. Case after verbs of Ruling. [H. 741: G. 1109: B. Go. 510.]

7. Verbs followed by the participle in indirect course. [H. 981, 982: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586.]

8. Participle for the protasis. [H. 969, *d*: G. 1563, 614: Go. 583.]

9. Potential Optative. [H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 4

10. What case expresses the measure?

254. Let the instructor form several sentences, emp ing the words in **252** and involving the constructions in These sentences should be written by the students at si

BOOK II — CHAPTER V

255. Sec. 1–8.

1. They put an end[1] to these suspicions before[2] he Clearchus.
2. I perceive by observation[3] that you can not dispel distrust.

---

[1] **παύω** in the active means to *make stop*; in the middle, to *cease*.

126. [3] *by observation* = *by observing*: present participle.

3. Some[1] do irreparable evils to their friends; others[1] do not intend to.
4. In the present case, into what sort of darkness can we run[2] off?

256. Sec. 9–15.

1. If we should try to kill you, every[3] crowd would be very frightful.
2. Who is so mad as not to use[4] the forces of the king?
3. I think that I should punish[5] them by using you as allies.
4. This being the case,[6] I shall not distrust you.[7]

257. Sec. 16–23.

1. Well,[8] Clearchus, do I seem to lack infantry?
2. There are so many mountains over which[9] you must proceed.
3. How, then, could we do[10] this by perjury?
4. I know in how many ways[11] you are useful to me.

258. Sec. 24–33.

1. Those who try to slander us are worthy[12] of suffering death.
2. Clearchus evidently thought that he ought to go to Tissaphernes.

---

[1] **οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ.** [2] The potential Optative. [3] **πᾶς** in the singular without the article often means *every*. [4] See **159**. [5] *should punish:* the student will notice that when **ἄν** and the Infinitive depend upon **οἶμαι, ἄν** is placed close to **οἶμαι.** [6] *This . . . case:* cf. the idiom in the text, sec. 12. [7] H. 764, 2: G. 1160: B. 376: Go. 520. [8] **ἀλλά.** [9] *over which:* H. 715, *b*: G. 1057: B. 331: Go. 536. [10] *could we do:* cf. **πῶς ἄν ἐξελοίμεθα**, sec. 20. [11] *in . . . ways:* an Accusative of specification. [12] **ἄξιος** is one of the adjectives followed by the Infinitive.

3. We suspect that he is secretly meeting the enemy Ariaeus.
4. At the same signal we killed whoever were[2] insid

259. Sec. 34–42.

1. We were all frightened, and thought[3] that the would come immediately.
2. He will demand of us[4] our arms, because we are h
3. We swore that we would betray the same men.
4. Send our generals here, since they will give the advice[6] for both you and us.

BOOK II — CHAPTER VI

260. Sec. 1–7

1. These generals, who had been captured[7] in this were beheaded.
2. When he no longer obeyed, he sailed off[8] to wage on the Thracians.
3. When Clearchus is allowed[9] to have money, he cho to spend it on war.
4. All acknowledged that he was[10] warlike and fon danger.

261. Sec. 8–15.

1. Clearchus was capable[11] of impressing on his sol that they must obey him.[12]

---

[1] Genitive with **μετά**; not Dative with **σύν**. [2] *we . . . inside:* wha of a condition? [3] *were frightened and thought = being frightened, th* [4] Would this be Genitive? H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535. [5] *o* [6] *give the best advice = advise the best things.* [7] *who . . . captured:* s [8] *sailed off = went off sailing.* [9] *When . . . allowed:* H. 973: G. 156 343: Go. 591. [10] H. 981: G. 1588: B. 661: Go. 586. [11] H. 952: G. B. 641: Go. 565, *a.* [12] An indirect reflexive.

2. He used to say[1] that the soldiers ought to fear him more than they do the enemy.
3. Whenever they could,[2] many chose another general.
4. The fact that they did not fear[3] the enemy made them courageous.

262. Sec. 16–23.

1. From early boyhood, Proxenus desired great power.[4]
2. He did not think that he ought to impress on his soldiers fear of himself.[5]
3. Those who did wrong[6] evidently distrusted him.
4. Menon is deceitful, that he may do wrong without[7] being punished.

263. Sec. 24–30.

1. We thought that we alone knew how many were[8] perjured.
2. Menon delighted in[9] being able to slander his friends.
3. By doing wrong[10] with them, he expected[11] his soldiers to obey him.[12]
4. Although they had done[13] the same things, his fellow generals were not tortured.

---

[1] What tense expresses this idea? [2] *they could:* use **ἔξειμι**. [3] *The fact . . . fear:* the Infinitive with the article is often used as the subject of a verb. The negative is **μή**. [4] **ἐπιθυμέω** is followed by the Genitive. [5] What kind of a reflexive? [6] *Those . . . wrong:* see **40**. [7] *that . . . punished:* notice the idiom at the end of sec. 21, in the text. [8] The direct question was *how many are?* [9] *in being able:* see **161**. [10] *By doing wrong:* **ἐκ τοῦ** and the Infinitive. [11] **ἀξιόω**. [12] Review the use of the reflexives. See **43** and **47**. [13] *Although . . . done:* H. 969, *e*: G. 1563, 6: B. 653, 7: Go. 583.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS V AND VI

264. Learn the following important words which in Chapters V and VI. Memorize the principal pa the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the differen tween the active and middle meanings.

1. **αἰκίζω**
2. **ἀπιστέω**
3. **ἀπιστία**
4. **ἀδικέω**
5. **ἀξιόω**
6. **διαπράττω**
7. **δύσπορος**
8. **εὔπορος**
9. **εἰρήνη**
10. **ἐμποιέω**
11. **ἐλεύθερος**
12. **ἐπιθυμέω**
13. **ἐπιθυμία**
14. **ἔξειμι**
15. **ὅρκος**
16. **ἐπιορκέω**
17. **ἐπιορκία**
18. **ἐπίορκος**
19. **ἑρμηνεύς**
20. **εὐεργετέω**
21. **εὐεργέτης**
22. **εὐεργεσία**
23. **θανατόω**
24. **ἥδομαι**
25. **καταγελάω**
26. **κατεργάζομαι**
27. **κολάζω**
28. **κτάομαι**
29. **κτῆμα**
30. **μαίνομαι**
31. **μεταμέλω**
32. **μέμφομαι**
33. **οἰκεῖος**
34. **ὁμολογέω**
35. **παύω** (ac mid.)
36. **πονηρός**
37. **πάρειμι**
38. **πόρος**
39. **ἄπορος**
40. **σαφῶς**
41. **συναδικέ**
42. **συνακολ**
43. **συγγίγνο**
44. **σημεῖον**
45. **τάχος**
46. **τιμωρέω**
47. **τιμωρία**
48. **τρόπος**
49. **ψεύδω**
50. **ἐξαπατά**

265. Review the following points of syntax:

1. *Before*, **126**.
2. **πᾶς** with and without the article. [H. 672, *b*: B.
3. Relative clause of result, **159**.
4. Verbs followed by the Dative. [H. 764, 2: G. 1 376: Go. 520.]

5. Verbals in **τέος**. [H. 988–990: G. 1594–97: B. 663–666: Go. 352–354.]

6. **δῆλος** and **φανερός** (**εἰμί**). [H. 981: G. 1589: B. 661: Go. 586.]

7. Verbs followed by two Accusatives. [H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535.]

8. Use of the participle for a relative clause, **40**.

9. Accusative absolute. [H. 973: G. 1569: B. 343: Go. 591.]

10. Adjectives followed by the Infinitive. [H. 952: G. 1526: B. 641: Go. 565, *a*.]

11. Use of the reflexive pronouns, **43, 47**.

12. The article and the Infinitive, **161**.

13. Various meanings of the participle. [H. 969: G. 1563: B. 653, 1–8: Go. 583.]

266. Let the instructor form several sentences, employing the words in **264** and involving the constructions in **265**. These sentences should be written by the students at sight.

BOOK III — CHAPTER I

267. Sec. 1–5.

1. If no one furnishes a market place for the Greeks, they will not taste of food.[1]
2. They think that they[2] will never again see their wives and children.
3. I promise you that, if you come, Cyrus will be[3] your friend.
4. They suspected[4] that Xenophon would become a friend to the Spartans.

---

[1] H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356: Go. 510.
[2] When may the subject of an Infinitive be omitted?
[3] *that . . . will be:* what was the direct discourse?
[4] H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611.

268. Sec. 6–12.

1. He asks the god whether[1] it is better for him[2] to
   to remain at Athens.
2. As soon as I set out on the journey inland, the e
   tion will be against the Pisidians.[3]
3. It was clear that the majority[4] were unwilling.
4. He feared that the dream was from Zeus.

269. Sec. 13–18.

1. If we get into the[5] power of the enemy at dayl
   we shall never be older.
2. We declared war against the enemy before we
   preparations.
3. Would they not resort[6] to every means to t
   us?
4. We must take care that he does not make us slav

270. Sec. 19–25.

1. I never ceased considering how many provision
   king has.
2. We have no share[8] in these good things, except b
   chase.[9]
3. Since we do not perjure ourselves,[10] we refrain
   these prizes.
4. If you do not wish me to lead, I will follow you.

---

[1] See **136**. [2] To whom does this refer? [3] *As soon . . . Pisidians :*
future relative condition. [4] *the majority :* **οἱ πολλοί**. [5] *into the pow*
ἐπί with the Dative. [6] *Would . . . resort :* H. 1015 : G. 1603 : B. 572 : G
[7] *that . . . slaves :* H. 885 : G. 1372 : B. 593 : Go. 638, *a*. [8] See the voca
for the construction following **μέτειμι**. [9] *except by purchase = if we do n*
What negative is used in the protasis? [10] *Since . . . ourselves :* partici

271. Sec. 26–33.

1. We can not get safety[1] in any other way than by persuading the king.
2. We will not surrender our arms until[2] we get a truce.
3. I think that we ought to take away his captaincy.
4. Wherever there is no general, they summon a lieutenant general.

272. Sec. 34–38.

1. We shall plan whatever good we can.[3]
2. If you should not evidently be making preparations against the enemy, the soldiers would be cowards.
3. Know well, however, that you get more honor than these.[4]
4. By[5] doing this, I think that you would help the army.

273. Sec. 39–47.

1. This being the case, I know that they would go to their arms despondently.
2. Soldiers, strive[6] to die nobly.
3. We praised them for what they said and did.
4. Let us elect the generals and come[7] into the middle of the camp.

---

[1] Cf. the text in sec. 26. [2] *until . . . truce:* see **122, 123, 124**. [3] *whatever . . . can = if we are able any good thing.* Review conditions in **113–115**. [4] *get . . . these = get more than these in honor.* [5] *By doing this:* use participle. [6] *to die nobly:* **περὶ τοῦ** and the Infinitive. [7] *Let us elect . . . and come = having elected . . . let us come* (hortatory Subjunctive).

BOOK III — CHAPTER II

274. Sec. 1–6.

1. After the election of the generals,[1] Chirisophu
“Our former allies have deserted us.”
2. May we never, at least alive, get[2] into the hands
enemy.
3. He swore in person[3] that he would consider it
greatest importance not to destroy us.
4. We must never again suffer this.

275. Sec. 7–11.

1. It is right[4] to equip myself for war as best I can.
2. If we inflict punishment[5] on the enemy, we sh
be greatly discouraged.
3. I happened to be saying that the enemy have
the truce, contrary to the oaths.
4. The Persians came to destroy[6] Athens utterly.

276. Sec. 12–17.

1. We vowed that we would find as many she-goats
killed[7] of the enemy.
2. Although[8] Xerxes collected a numberless host,
not, at that time, conquer our ancestors.

---

[1] *After . . . generals = when the generals had been elected.* H. 1261.

[2] *May . . . get:* see **70–72**.

[3] *in person:* **αὐτός.**

[4] *It is ri* **ὀρθῶς ἔχω.** Notice that **ἔχω** with adverbs means *to be.*

[5] *inflict puni* for this expression, see the text (sec. 8, line 7).

[6] *to destroy . . . utte* press in at least three ways. See **79.**

[7] *we would . . . killed:* the vo direct form was *we will find . . . as we kill*, which was a vivid future condition.

[8] How is a concession commonly expressed in Greek? 969, *e*: G. 1563, 6: B. 653, 7: Go. 583.

3. Why is it fitting for you to be more courageous?
4. Do not[1] be drawn up with the men of Ariaeus.

277. Sec. 18–23.

1. Bear in mind that horsemen are not the[2] ones who win victories.
2. We will strike whomever we wish.
3. It is better to take provisions than to use their[3] measure.
4. I say that we are braver than they are.[4]

278. Sec. 24–28.

1. I, at least, say that you ought to live somewhere[5] here.
2. If we had once learned to live in idleness, we should have forgotten[6] the way home.
3. It is the privilege of the conquerors to say how many[7] good things they can have.[8]
4. In the second place I think it is best to get rid of the superfluous baggage.

279. Sec. 29–34.

1. They thought that we should perish, if there were no[9] leaders.
2. You ought to punish the one who disobeys.[10]
3. In this way you will allow no one to be a coward.
4. Let all who think this best raise[11] their hands.

---

[1] *Do . . . up:* see **62**. [2] *the ones who win:* see **40**. — *win:* **ποιέω**. [3] Use **ἐκεῖνος** in the predicate position. [4] Omit. [5] Notice that **ποῦ,** *where?* is an interrogative, while **πού** is enclitic, meaning *somewhere.* Likewise **πῶς,** *how?* **πώς,** *somehow.* [6] H. 742: G 1102: B. 356: Go. 511. [7] *how many:* **ὁπόσα.** [8] *how many . . . have:* the direct question was a potential Optative, *how many good things can we have?* H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 480. [9] When the participle is used for the protasis, the negative is **μή**. [10] *the one who disobeys:* see **40**. [11] *Let all raise:* the third person of the Imperative is used in exhortations of the third person.

280. Sec. 35–39.

1. If the enemy should follow after us, it would p
be safer for us to form[1] a square.
2. We ought to be able to use immediately tho
have been drawn up.
3. May Chirisophus for the present lead this squar
4. Let us therefore remember[2] to be brave.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I AND II

281. Learn the following important words which in Chapters I and II. Memorize the principal parts verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference b the active and middle meanings.

1. **ἀγείρω**
2. **ἀθυμέω**
3. **ἀθυμία**
4. **ἀθύμως**
5. **αἰδέομαι**
6. **ἀμύνω**
7. **ἀναγιγνώσκω**
8. **ἀνακοινόω**
9. **ἀναμένω**
10. **ἀνατείνω**
11. **ἀποτίνω**
12. **ἀρχαῖος**
13. **ἄφθονος**
14. **διείργω**
15. **ἔτι**
16. **ἔκγονος**
17. **πρόγονος**
18. **ἐπιμελέομα**
19. **ἐπιμελής**
20. **ἡττάομαι**
21. **καθεύδω**
22. **κατάκειμαι**
23. **καιρός**
24. **λήγω**
25. **λαγχάνω**
26. **λυπέω**

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[1] **ποιέω.** [2] *Let us remember* : in an exhortation of the first per the Subjunctive; in one of the third person, the Imperative. Notice Perfect middle of **μιμνήσκω** is used with a present meaning. Note th ence between the active and middle meaning.

27. **λυπή**
28. **μιμέομαι**
29. **μιμνήσκω** (act. and mid.)
30. **ὄχλος**
31. **πατρίς**
32. **πλαίσιον**
33. **πόθος**
34. **προθυμέομαι**
35. **συνπροθυμέομαι**
36. **σαφής**
37. **ἀσάφεια**
38. **σκεῦος**
39. **σκευοφορέω**
40. **σκευοφόρος**
41. **στέρομαι**
42. **ὑβρίζω**
43. **ὕβρις**
44. **ὑπολαμβάνω**
45. **ὑφίημι**
46. **ὑφίστημι**
47. **ψῦχος**
48. **ψυχή**
49. **ψηφίζω**
50. **ὠνέομαι**

282. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Verbs followed by the Genitive. [H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356: Go. 510, 511.]
2. Indirect questions, **136**.
3. **ὅπως** and the Future Indicative. [H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go. 638, *a*.]
4. General conditions, **92**, **107–109**.
5. Relative conditions, **113–115**.
6. Wishes, **70–72**.
7. Purpose clauses, **79**.
8. Prohibitions, **62**.
9. Participle for a relative clause, **40**.
10. Potential Optative. [H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 480.]
11. Exhortations, **59** and **60**.
12. The Perfect middle system of **μιμνήσκω**.

283. Let the instructor form several sentences, employing the words in **281** and involving the constructions in **282**. These sentences should be written by the students at sight.

BOOK III — CHAPTER III

284. Sec. 1–6.

1. We shall share with one another whatever we
throw[1] into the fire.
2. If I should see that they are planning some sa
should tell you what I have in mind.
3. You cannot be saved without my consent.[2]
4. When Mithridates appears, we shall go away.[3]

285. Sec. 7–14.

1. We do not shoot far enough to reach the Persian
2. While we were fleeing, we injured them by sho
backward.
3. Within this day, we must pass over[6] twenty stadi
4. I suffered harm in not advancing.[7]

286. Sec. 15–20.

1. The barbarians were so swift that we could not
them.
2. We need slingers,[8] in order to injure them as the
ceed.
3. If you give them money, they will probably he
somewhat.[9]
4. I see that many horses have been left behind.

[1] *whatever . . . throw:* H. 1019, 1021: G. 1383, 1: B. 600: G

[2] *without my consent:* cf. **βασιλέως ἄκοντος.**

[3] *go away:* cf. **ᾤχετο**

[4] *We . . . Persians:* cf. the text in latter part of sec. 7.

[5] *by shootin*
the participle.

[6] *pass over:* **διέρχομαι.**

[7] *in not advancing:* **ἐν τῷ**
finitive. See H. 1023: G. 1611.

[8] Genitive.

[9] = *in respect to someth*

BOOK III — CHAPTER IV

287. Sec. 1–9.

1. I fear that they must[1] cross the ravine.
2. We promised that if he should give us so many, we would do much damage.[2]
3. When the enemy follow,[3] the Greeks will mutilate the dead.
4. This city was taken by[4] siege.

288. Sec. 10–17.

1. This wall was one hundred and fifty feet high.
2. They came into view[5] with the force with which they aided the king.
3. Whenever the Rhodians shot, they did not miss their[6] man.[7]
4. We shall continue to use[8] the arrows which have been taken.

289. Sec. 18–23.

1. The Greeks happened upon the village, and laid in provisions during the following day.
2. If the road is ever too[9] narrow, the hoplites are thrown into confusion.
3. Whenever they had to cross a bridge, the enemy attacked them.

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[1] H. 411: G. 495, 1, 2: B. 199, 2: Go. 321. [2] *do . . . damage:* **ποιέω πολλὰ κακά.** [3] *When . . . follow:* Genitive absolute. [4] *by siege = by besieging.* [5] *came into view:* notice the difference in meaning between **φαίνω** and **ἐπιφαίνω.** [6] Omit. [7] H. 748: G. 1099. [8] *continue to use:* H. 981: G. 1580: B. 660: Go. 585. [9] The comparative degree often expresses this idea.

4. The interval[1] was so[2] wide that they did not[3] cr
companies.

290. Sec. 24–33.

1. Then the Persians attacked them, as they were a
ing the second hill.
2. The light-armed soldiers will be useless, becaus
are shut up[4] inside of the hoplites.
3. We feared that they would go along parallel witl
4. Necessity taught the barbarians not[5] to skirmis
the Greeks.

291. Sec. 34–40.

1. The Persian has to[6] mount his horse when tl
confusion.
2. The Greeks broke camp within hearing of the e
3. On the fourth day, the Greeks intended to pass
spur of a mountain.
4. We can[8] see that the hill has been taken ahead

292. Sec. 41–49.

1. If you desire, take[9] the men and proceed to the
tain.
2. "Well," said[10] Xenophon, "I urge you to send
men with me."

---

[1] **τὸ διέχον.** [2] **οὕτω.** [3] If the Infinitive follows **ὥστε**, the negati
while **οὐ** is the negative used with the Indicative. [4] *because* . . .
H. 969, *b*: G. 1563, 2: B. 653, 4: Go. 583. [5] **μή** is the regular neg
the Infinitive. In indirect discourse **οὐ** may be used, being retained fr
the direct. [6] *has to*: bear in mind that **δεῖ** is regularly followed by tl
sative and the Infinitive, not the Dative. [7] *within . . . enemy*: Gen
solute. [8] **ἔξεστι.** [9] Participle; what tense? [10] Notice that **φη**
verb of saying, which is generally used in the middle of a direct quota

3. Consider that after a little toil[1] you will see your wives.
4. We captured the height before[2] the Persians.

BOOK III — CHAPTER V

293. Sec. 1–9.

1. These were captured while scattered in the plain.
2. We are apprehensive lest they should not concede the country to be ours.
3. The river was so deep[8] that they did not try the depth.[4]
4. Provide for me what[5] I need.

294. Sec. 10–18.

1. By throwing on wood, I shall keep you from slipping.[6]
2. The captives[7] said that the king passed the summer at Susa.
3. They also said[8] that these people made a treaty in the plain.
4. Whenever they eat dinner, everybody halts.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS III, IV, AND V

295. Learn the following important words which occur in Chapters III, IV, and V. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. **αἴξ**
2. **αἰχμάλωτος**
3. **ἄκρον**
4. **ἀκροβολίζομαι**
5. **ἁμιλλάομαι**
6. **ἀποτέμνω**

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[1] *after . . . toil:* participle. [2] *captured . . . before:* use **φθάνω.** See the text at end of sec. 49. See **169.** [8] *so deep = so much in respect to depth.* [4] H. 738: G. 1099: B. 356: Go. 510. [5] What case follows verbs of plenty and want? [6] *from slipping = so as not to slip.* [7] *the captives = those who had been taken.* [8] Use **φημί.**

7. ἀπονοστέω
8. ἁμαρτάνω
9. ἀναχωρέω
10. ἐπαναχωρέω
11. ἀσκός
12. ἄχρηστος
13. δύσχρηστος
14. βέλος
15. βραχύς
16. δέω
17. διαφθείρω
18. μεταδίδωμι
19. ἀντιδίδωμι
20. ἐπιγίγνομαι
21. ἐπισιτίζομαι
22. ἐπιτυγχάνω
23. ἐξικνέομαι
24. ἐξαπίνης
25. ἐπιμίγνυμι
26. ζεύγνυμι
27. ἀναζεύγ
28. ἡνίκα
29. κάω
30. κινέω
31. παρακελ
32. διακελεύ
33. κατακλεί
34. καταφρο
35. λόφος
36. γήλοφος
37. λοιδορέω
38. μακρός
39. νοέω
40. ἐννοέομαι
41. ὀλισθάνω
42. ὅμοιος
43. πλατύς
44. πόρρω
45. σκεδάννυμι
46. στρέφω
47. στενός
48. ὑψηλός
49. φάσκω
50. φθάνω

296. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Negative of protasis and apodosis. [H. 1019, 10
1383, 1: B. 600: Go. 646.]
2. The negative used with Infinitive. [H. 1023: G
B. 633: Go. 564.]
3. Contraction of dissyllabics in **έω**. [H. 411: G. 49
B. 199, 2: Go. 321.]
4. Verbs governing the Genitive. [H. 748, 738: G. 10
356: Go. 510, 511.]
5. Supplementary participle. [H. 981: G. 1580: B. 66
585.]
6. The negatives with result clauses, **289**, note 4.
7. Various translations of the participle. [H. 9
1563: B. 653: Go. 583.]
8. Use of **φθάνω, 169**.

297. Let the instructor form several sentences, employing the words in **295** and involving the constructions in **296**. These sentences should be written by the students at sight.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER I

298. Sec. 1–10.

1. I hear from the captives[1] that we shall have to[2] cross the sources of the Tigris.
2. There was danger that the enemy would perceive[3] them.
3. The Greeks did not carry off their wives and children, in order that they might let them pass through.
4. Some of the Carduchi suddenly fell upon the Greeks.

299. Sec. 11–18.

1. If, however, the enemy had been more numerous, we should all have been wounded.
2. The generals decided that they must leave the rest behind, because there were many disabled.[4]
3. Whenever the snow is deep,[5] the enemy attack us vigorously.
4. A brave man was shot in the head.[6]

300. Sec. 19–28.

1. We could not bury the dead and fight at the same time.[7]

---

[1] *from the captives:* Genitive of source. [2] *have to:* use **δέω**. [3] *that . . . perceive* H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611. [4] *because . . . disabled:* Genitive absolute. — *disabled:* **ἀπόμαχος**. [5] **πολύς**. [6] *in the head:* H. 718: G. 1058: B. 337: Go. 537. [7] *bury . . . time:* cf. **φεύγοντες ἅμα μάχεσθαι** in sec. 14.

2. If they trouble[1] us, I will form an ambush and
them alive.

3. The guide was asked if it were impossible to p
the height.

4. "The whole[3] army," said he, "will follow und
command."

BOOK IV — CHAPTER II

301. Sec. 1–6.

1. After binding the guide, we agreed to hold the
during the day.

2. We must cross without being seen.[4]

3. They tried to approach the entrance[5] until it was

4. The guards thought that they were encamped or
road.

302. Sec. 7–13.

1. When they heard the trumpet,[6] Chirisophus an
men rushed against the enemy.

2. He had to either proceed along[7] the road or be c
from the rest.

3. If we leave a retreat, the enemy will escape.

4. Xenophon feared that the hill would be taken[8] b
enemy.

303. Sec. 14–21.

1. We suspected[9] that we should be surrounded if
should depart.

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[1] **πράγματα παρέχω.** [2] *form . . . and take = having formed . .*
take. [3] **πᾶς** has the predicate position. [4] *cross . . . seen:* cf. **λάθοιεν**
2, and for its use, see H. 984: G. 1586: B. 660, n.: G. 585, *a.* [5] I
[6] H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356: Go. 511. [7] **κατά.** [8] What verb is reg
used as the passive of **αἱρέω**? [9] Is this a verb of saying or thinking?

2. He said that they arrived at the village by jumping down the ledge.
3. We shall give up the dead on condition that[1] the enemy do not rush against us.
4. One man had his leg crushed.[2]

304. Sec. 22–28.

1. The wine was so plentiful that they encamped[3] there.
2. Whenever Xenophon sallied forth from the rear, he got above the blockaders.[4]
3. Sometimes[5] we troubled the barbarians.
4. The arrows which they used were more than two cubits in length.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER III

305. Sec. 1–9.

1. They remembered[6] all[7] they suffered at the hands of the king.
2. They armed themselves to prevent the enemy from crossing.[8]
3. If they ever retreated, they became exposed to the missiles.
4. During[9] this night, Xenophon had a dream.

306. Sec. 10–17.

1. One might[10] approach Xenophon while he was eating dinner.

---

[1] *on condition that:* ἐφ' ᾧ and the Infinitive. [2] *had . . . crushed = was crushed in respect to his leg.* [3] What is the difference between the Indicative and Infinitive in a result clause after ὥστε? H. 927: G. 1450: B. 595: Go. 566, *b*, 639, *a*. [4] *the blockaders = those hindering.* [5] ἦν δὲ ὁπότε. [6] H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356: Go. 511. [7] = *all things as many as,* πάντων ὅσων. [8] *from crossing:* H. 963: G. 1549: B. 643: Go. 572–573. [9] Is this duration of time? [10] *one might = it was impossible to* (ἔξεστι).

2. They decided that it was safe to strip and cro
river.
3. How[2] can we conquer[3] those in front?
4. The young men led the way, with some on thei
and some on their left.

307. Sec. 18–26.

1. He runs at full speed to shut off the men alo
river.
2. We shouted to them not[4] to flee.
3. When we saw what was going on[5] across the riv
attacked the enemy.
4. Xenophon passed along the command to wheel a
the Carduchi.

308. Sec. 27–34.

1. Whenever we begin to cross, we sing songs.
2. He ordered us to run as soon as the enemy wh
about.[6]
3. The man who gets across first[7] will be the best.
4. When the Greeks had crossed, the majority we
plainly[8] running.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I, II, AND III

309. Learn the following important words which
in Chapters I, II, and III. Memorize the principal

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[1] *to strip and cross* = *having stripped to cross.* [2] πῶς. [3] *can*
quer: H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go. 480. [4] μή. [5] *what was go*
see **40**. [6] *run . . . about*: the direct command was, *as soon as the*
wheel about, run. Remember that the Imperative expresses futur
[7] *get across first*: πέραν γίγνομαι. [8] *were plainly*: φανερός εἰ

of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. ἄνω
2. ἅτε
3. ἀτριβής
4. ἀφίημι
5. ὑπερβολή
6. ἐμβολή
7. ἐκδύω
8. ἀποδύω
9. δαψιλής
10. ἐλέγχω
11. ἐνεδρεύω
12. ἐπίκειμαι
13. εὔχομαι
14. θάπτω
15. κλέπτω
16. κυλίνδω
17. κυκλόω
18. κράτος
19. κρέμαμαι
20. λίθος
21. λανθάνω
22. μνημονεύω
23. νεκρός
24. εἴσοδος
25. ἄφοδος
26. ὀμίχλη
27. ὄχθη
28. οὐρανός
29. προσμίγνυμι
30. συμμίγνυμι
31. πελάζω
32. πέτρα
33. πέτρος
34. παρεγγυάω
35. πηγή
36. προσβάλλω
37. πῆχυς
38. σκέλος
39. σημαίνω
40. στρέφω
41. σφαγιάζομαι
42. κατασφάττω
43. τέως
44. τηνικαῦτα
45. τρέχω
46. ἐπιτρέχω
47. ὑπάγω
48. ὑφηγέομαι
49. ὑφίστημι
50. χειμών

310. Review the following points of syntax:

1. Genitive of source, **16**.
2. Construction after verbs of Fearing. [H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611.]

3. Accusative of specification, or Greek Accu
[H. 718: G. 1058: B. 337: Go. 537.]

4. Construction after **λανθάνω.** [H. 984: G. 1586.]
169.

5. Case following **πελάζω.** [H. 772: G. 1175: B. 392:

6. Verbs followed by the Genitive. [H. 742: G.
356: Go. 510, 511.]

7. Result clauses. [H. 927: G. 1450: B. 595, 597: Go
619.]

8. Construction after verbs of Hindering. [H.
1549: B. 643: Go. 572–573.]

9. Potential Optative. [H. 872: G. 1327: B. 563: Go.

10. Use of participle for a relative clause, **40.**

311. Let the instructor form several sentences, e
ing the words in **309** and involving the constructions
These sentences should be written by the students at

BOOK IV — CHAPTER IV

312. Sec. 1–13.

1. Because[1] of the enemy, they proceeded throug
menia.
2. We made a treaty on condition that we should t
much provision as we needed.[2]
3. The snow was so deep[3] that the men were cover
4. While they were scattered, they saw many fires.

313. Sec. 14–22.

1. We suffered punishment, because we burned the vi
2. Whatever things were not[4] facts, he did not repo

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[1] Notice carefully the difference between **διά** with the Accusative
Genitive. [2] *take . . . needed = take provision as much as we need.*
τος. [4] H. 1025, *a*: G. 1612: B. 600: Go. 646.

3. We asked him who would attack us.[1]
4. We left a garrison and proceeded with the man who had been captured.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER V

314. Sec. 1–11.

1. We must seize the pass before they attack us.
2. Many perished, because the north wind blew in their faces.[2]
3. Unless you admit us to the fire, we will not share[3] with you what we have.
4. When they had eaten something, they came to the mayor.

315. Sec. 12–20.

1. Whoever did not have[4] something black as a protection, lost their eyes.[5]
2. We requested the sick not to be left behind.
3. On account[6] of the steaming, we thought that the snow would melt.
4. They went along and found out what the hindrance was.

316. Sec. 21–27.

1. They sent men[7] to find out how the sick were.[8]
2. Xenophon bade them distribute these villages by lot.

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[1] *who . . . us:* what was the direct question? To whom does *us* refer? [2] *in . . . faces:* **ἐναντίος.** [3] H. 737: G. 1097: B. 356: Go. 510. [4] *Whoever . . . have = those not having:* which negative? [5] *lost . . . eyes = were destroyed in respect to the eyes.* [6] *on . . . steaming:* cf. **διὰ τὸ ἐκλελοιπέναι,** sec. 15 of the text. [7] Omit. [8] What tense in Greek?

3. The husband of the mayor's daughter had g
hunt hares.
4. They had to[1] go down to their houses on a ladd

317. Sec. 28–36.

1. We will deprive[2] him of his children until he
ises to lead us.
2. Whenever Xenophon went by a house, they dr
his health.
3. We asked him what the neighboring[3] country wa
4. Then the mayor taught us how to lead these
through deep snow.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER VI

318. Sec. 1–9.

1. If you lead us well, we shall hand over to you you
2. The boy who was left behind[4] by the mayor was c
home.
3. I will stop advancing in order that we may pla
we shall fight.[5]
4. As soon as they arm themselves, they will not del

319. Sec. 10–16.

1. We must consider how to seize the mountain wi
being seen.[6]
2. If the enemy are on both sides,[7] we shall be stru
the head.

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[1] *had to:* use **δέω**. [2] What two constructions follow verbs of dep
H. 724, 748: G. 1069, 1118: B. 340, 362: Go. 509. [3] **πλησίον.** [4]
behind: see **40**. [5] *how . . . fight:* H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go.
[6] *without being seen:* use the participle of **λανθάνω**. [7] *on both sides*
καὶ ἔνθεν.

3. I heard that you stole whatever the law did not[1] prohibit.
4. I. also, am clever at stealing.[2]

320. Sec. 17–27.

1. If we ever take any part of the mountain, they form ambuscades.
2. Why must you make this agreement?[3]
3. The majority[4] joined the others before the enemy fled.
4. We could not render their shields[5] useless by cutting them with our knives.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS IV, V, AND VI

321. Learn the following important words which occur in Chapters IV, V, and VI. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. **ἀγνοέω**
2. **ἀθρόος**
3. **ἀμέλεια**
4. **ἀπαντάω**
5. **ἅπαξ**
6. **ἄπλετος**
7. **ἀσθενέω**
8. **βρέχω**
9. **γαμέω**
10. **δάκτυλος**
11. **διαλαγχάνω**
12. **διασκηνέω**
13. **διαφέρω**
14. **διάφορος**
15. **ἐγκαλύπτω**
16. **ἐμπίμπρημι**
17. **ἔνθα**
18. **ἐράω**
19. **εὔζωνος**
20. **κάμνω**

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[1] All negative relative clauses which are protases of condition use **μή**.
[2] *at stealing:* H. 952: G. 1526: B. 641: Go. 565, *a.*
[3] **σύνθημα.**
[4] **οἱ πολλοί.**
[5] Not **γέρρον**; *wicker shields.*

21. **κλέπτω**
22. **κλώψ**
23. **κλοπή**
24. **κρατήρ**
25. **κτῆνος**
26. **κνέφας**
27. **κωμάρχης**
28. **μελετάω**
29. **μετρέω**
30. **νόμος**
31. **νόμιμος**
32. **ὄκνος**
33. **ὀψίζω**
34. **ὀψέ**
35. **παιδαί**
36. **πάλαι**
37. **παλαι**
38. **παρατί**
39. **πνέω**
40. **πνεῦμα**
41. **πήγνυμι**
42. **προπίνω**
43. **πῶμα**
44. **πῦρ**
45. **σφάττω**
46. **τράπεζα**
47. **τρέπω**
48. **τρέφω**
49. **ἀνατρέφω**
50. **ἀποσκεδάνν**

322. Review the following points of syntax:

1. **διά** with Accusative and Genitive.
2. Case governed by **δέω**.
3. **μή** with the participle. [H. 1025, *a*: G. 1612: B
Go. 582, *c*.]
4. Vivid future condition.
5. Construction used with **μεταδίδωμι**. [H. 737:
B. 356: Go. 510.]
6. Constructions used after verbs of Depriving.
748: G. 1069, 1118: B. 340, 362: Go. 509.]
7. **ὅπως** with the Future Indicative. When
[H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go. 638, *a*.]
8. Adjectives followed by the Infinitive. [H. 952:
B. 641: Go. 565, *a*.]
9. Present General Condition.

323. Let the instructor form several sentences, e
ing the words in **321** and involving the constructi
322. These sentences should be written by the st
at sight.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER VII

324. Sec. 1–8.

1. Immediately, on his arrival,[1] Xenophon said, "What prevents us from taking[2] the place?"
2. Whenever we pass by, our legs are crushed.[3]
3. Should we not[4] suffer, while under fire?[5]
4. It will not be possible to run along one by one.

325. Sec. 9–17.

1. The whole army feared that he would be the first to run[6] into the stronghold.
2. He seized him by the hand[7] as he ran by.
3. We shall cut off the heads of whomever we can conquer.
4. Whenever we are going to fight,[8] they follow.

326. Sec. 18–27.

1. It is plain that[9] this guide came with us to destroy the country.
2. The shouting of those who were coming up became louder and nearer.
3. We heard the men ahead shouting, "The sea, the sea!"
4. Without the exhortation of any one,[10] the guide himself cuts the shields.

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[1] *on his arrival* = *having come.* [2] *What . . . taking:* see text, sec. 4. [3] *our . . . crushed* = *we are crushed in respect to our legs.* [4] H. 1015, *b*: G. 1604: B. 573. [5] *while under fire* = *being struck.* [6] *be the first to run:* use **πρῶτος** in agreement with the subject. [7] *by the hand*: H. 738, *a*: G. 1100: B. 356: Go. 510. [8] The Future Infinitive very often follows **μέλλω.** [9] When **δῆλος** is used impersonally, it is followed by **ὅτι** and the Indicative or Optative. [10] *without . . . any one* = *no one exhorting:* Genitive absolute.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER VIII

327. Sec. 1–10.

1. A man who had been a slave[1] at Athens said, "I s
like to ask a question."[2]
2. We have not come to do harm to the king at least
3. The Macrones said that they would give the Gre
spear.
4. We must come together and plan how to fight i
best way.

328. Sec. 11–19.

1. If we go arranged in this way, the enemy will fall
our phalanx.
2. There is nothing to hinder[3] us from forming
companies in column.
3. If the companies are on both sides,[5] we shall not
off by the enemy.
4. The right wing, which Cleanor led, began to sin
paean.

329. Sec. 20–28.

1. As many as eat of the honeycomb will become fo
2. When a boy, he once killed a boy by striking hin
a dagger.
3. "This hill," he said, "will be a very excellent pla
wrestling."
4. The horsemen had to turn back at[7] the sea.

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[1] *who . . . slave:* see **40**. [2] *ask a question* = *ask something.* 3
to hinder: cf. the text, sec. 14. [4] *hinder . . . forming:* H. 961, 1
1551: B. 643: Go. 572–573. [5] *on both sides:* ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν. 6
. . . *foolish:* what kind of a condition? [7] ἐν.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS VII AND VIII

330. Learn the following important words which occur in Chapters VII and VIII. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs, and, where indicated, notice the difference between the active and middle meanings.

1. ἄλκιμος
2. ἀνιάω
3. ἀνακράζω
4. ἀνακομίζω
5. ἀναλίσκω
6. ἀποκάμνω
7. βῆμα
8. δασύς
9. παχύς
10. πυκνός
11. δέρμα
12. διαλέγομαι
13. διασπάω
14. δουλεύω
15. ἐνέδρα
16. ἑταῖρος
17. ζωγρέω
18. ἤδη
19. ἡγεμονία
20. ἡγεμόσυνα
21. θέα
22. θέαμα
23. κολωνός
24. κυλίνδω
25. λῄζομαι
26. μεθύω
27. μηχανάομαι
28. ὁρίζω
29. ὅριον
30. ὅρος
31. παρατρέχω
32. περιττεύω
33. περιττός
34. περιίστημι
35. προίστημι
36. πιέζω
37. παλαίω
38. πάλη
39. πυγμή
40. πτέρυξ
41. ῥίπτω
42. σκευή
43. σκεῦος
44. συντρίβω
45. φθείρω
46. φωνή
47. χορεύω
48. χρῄζω
49. ὠμός
50. ὦμος

331. Review the following points of syntax:

1. The Accusative of specification. [H. 718: G.
337: Go. 537.]

2. Direct Questions. [H. 1015: G. 1603, 1604: B. 570–5
488.]

3. Verbs followed by the Genitive. [H. 738, *a*: G
B. 356: Go. 510, 511.]

4. Vivid Future Relative Conditions, **114** and **115**.

5. **δῆλος εἰμι** used impersonally, **143**.

6. Construction after verbs of Hindering, etc. [
G. 1549: B. 643: Go. 572–573.]

7. Redundant Negative. [H. 1029: G. 1615: B. 434: G

332. Let the instructor form several sentences, en
ing the words in **330** and involving the constructi
331. These sentences should be written by the st
at sight.

PART III

BOOK I — CHAPTER I

333. Sec. 1–2.

When Darius was sick, the elder of his two sons was with him;[1] but the younger[2] was, by chance,[3] in the province of which Darius had made him satrap. Accordingly the king sent for him, and he marched inland with three hundred heavy armed Greek soldiers.

334. Sec. 3–6.

On the death of Darius,[4] Artaxerxes, his elder son, ascended the throne, and arrested his brother, Cyrus, on the ground that[5] he was plotting against him. Cyrus, however, was begged off by his mother and sent back to his province. There he planned to make war on his brother,[6] and he treated all who were with him[7] in such a way that they were well disposed toward him.[8]

335. Sec. 7–8.

Cyrus secretly[9] plotted against his brother in the following way: He took the fugitives of Miletus under his protection, and besieged[1] the city both by land and sea, in that he might find many pretexts[2] for collecting troo

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[1] *was with him:* **πάρειμι.** [2] With what word is this contrasted? The use of **μέν** and **δέ** indicates the contrast. [3] *was by chance = chanced to be;* see **169.** [4] *On . . . Darius = when Darius died.* [5] *on the ground that:* **ὡς.** [6] Dative. [7] *with him:* **παρ' ἑαυτῷ.** [8] *such . . . him:* see **157** and **158.** [9] See **169.**

336. Sec. 9–11.

So[3] the king did not notice that Cyrus was plo against him, because he thought that he was at wa Tissaphernes, and because he sent to him the taxe accrued[5] from the cities. Cyrus also gave to Clea who was his guest, ten thousand darics for the supp his soldiers. In this way an army was maintained out attracting attention.[6]

BOOK I — CHAPTER II

337. Sec. 1–4.

The Greek generals obeyed the call of Cyrus,[7] be he promised that he would not stop until they s arrive[8] among the Pisidians. Therefore they asse as many soldiers as they could. When Tissaphe however, perceived this preparation, he went to the as quickly as he could in order that he might preparations in turn.[9]

338. Sec. 5–9.

On setting out[10] from Sardis, Cyrus marched t large city of Celaenae.[11] Whenever the king was i park of this city, he used to hunt wild beasts on horseback.[1] The Marsyas river, which empties into the Maeander, is twenty feet[2] wide.[3] There Xerxes, after his defeat in Greece, was said to have built a palace at the sources of the river.

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[1] *took . . . and besieged* = *having taken, besieged.* [2] See the text end of sec. 7. [3] **ὥστε.** [4] *that . . . plotting:* H. 982: G. 1588: B. 66 586. [5] *that accrued:* see **40.** — *accrued:* **γίγνομαι.** [6] *without . . . tion:* see **169.** [7] *the call of Cyrus* = *Cyrus' calling.* [8] *until . . . a* see **128.** [9] *in turn:* what preposition expresses this idea? [10] *On out:* do not follow this use of the present participle in English. The were more accurate in their use of the tenses than the English are. D set out before he marched? [11] Do not use the Genitive.

339. Sec. 10–14.

When he was at Cayster-plain, the soldiers kept coming to Cyrus to demand[4] the pay which was due them[5]; but Cyrus was evidently[6] troubled because he had no money to give them. The Cilician queen, however,[7] at that time, gave Cyrus a large amount of money in order that he might pay the army. When Cyrus reached Tyriaeum, he remained ten days.

340. Sec. 15–18.

At the request of the Cilician queen,[8] Cyrus reviewed his whole[9] army. As the Greeks were marching past, Cyrus ordered them to advance arms[10]; and when the trumpet sounded, they advanced arms and moved forward on the run toward the barbarians. On this account, the barbarians were greatly alarmed, and Epyaxa herself fled in her carriage.

341. Sec. 19–22.

While they were marching through Cappadocia, Cyrus was said to have killed a man. Syennesis, the king of

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[1] *on horseback = from horse.* [2] Genitive of measure. [3] *in width.* [4] *to demand:* review the ways of expressing purpose. See **79.** [5] *which . . . them:* this idea is expressed by **ἀπό** in composition with the verb meaning *to demand.* [6] See **143.** [7] **δέ.** [8] *At . . . queen:* use the Genitive absolute. [9] H. 672: G. 979: B. 455. [10] *advance arms:* **προβάλλομαι τὰ ὅπλα.**

Cilicia, tried to prevent Cyrus from entering[1] his c
by guarding[2] the pass over the mountains. But w
messenger came and said that Menon was already
of the mountains, the king abandoned the pass, and
proceeded without hindrance.[3]

342. Sec. 23–27.

Some[4] say that these soldiers perished among the
tains at the hands of[5] the Cilicians, while others[4] sa
they could not find the road. Afterwards,[6] when
had entered Tarsus and met Syennesis, he gave him
valuable gifts, while[7] he, on the other hand,[8] gave
a large sum of money. The Greeks said that they
not take the slaves, if they ever came across any.[9]

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I AND II

343. Follow the directions given in **182–184.**
The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK I — CHAPTER III

344. Sec. 1–6.

Cyrus was compelled to remain here many days,
his soldiers would not go against the king. When
chus could not force his soldiers to advance, he add
them as follows: "Fellow-soldiers, do not wonder
I wish to aid Cyrus for the benefits I have received

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[1] *from entering:* H. 963: G. 1549: B. 643: Go. 572, 573. [2] *by*
ing: use the participle. [3] *without hindrance = no one hindering.*
. . . others: **οἱ μέν . . . οἱ δέ.** [5] *at the hands of:* Genitive with **ὑπό.**
this. [7] **δέ.** [8] *on . . . hand:* omit. [9] *if . . . any:* see **111** and **149.** [10] *man*
what kind of time is expressed? [11] *do . . . wonder:* for prohibitions,

hands.[1] On the other hand, I do not wish to desert you, for I know that, if I should be deprived[2] of you, I should not be able to ward off an enemy."

345. Sec. 7–12.

The soldiers commended the decision[3] of Clearchus when he said that he would not desert them. On account of this, Cyrus thought that he had been wronged[4] by the Greeks, and, accordingly, they feared that[5] he would inflict punishment on them. Clearchus told them that Cyrus was a very bitter enemy, as well as[6] a valuable friend.

346. Sec. 13–16.

"I propose," said one of the soldiers, "that we sail away,[7] if Cyrus will give us boats. But if not,[8] let us ask him for guides so that we may seize the heights before the Cilicians."[9] After him, Clearchus stood up and said that he knew how to be ruled also,[10] and that he would obey whatever man they chose to be general.[11]

347. Sec. 17–21.

The Greeks did not think it best[12] to ask Cyrus for boats,[13] for they would hesitate[14] to embark in the boats which he might give. "We will send messengers," they

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[1] *for . . . hands:* see text, last part of sec. 4. [2] *if . . . deprived:* H. 969, *d*: G. 1563, 5: B. 653, 6: Go. 583. [3] **γνώμη.** [4] *had been wronged:* the direct form of the thought was *I have been wronged.* [5] H. 887: G. 1378: B. 594: Go. 610, 611. [6] *as well as:* **τὲ καί.** [7] *propose . . . away:* **εἶπον** followed by the Infinitive. [8] See **96.** [9] *seize . . . Cilicians:* see **169.** [10] **καί** before the word it emphasizes. [11] *would . . . general:* what was the direct form of the condition? [12] *think it best:* **δοκέω** and Dative. [13] *for boats:* H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535. [14] Notice the two meanings of **ὀκνέω** as given in the vocabulary, and the construction used in each case.

said, "to ask him if this expedition is more da
than the former one." Cyrus replied to the d
that he wished to inflict punishment on Abrocomas
sonal enemy of his, who was[1] at the Euphrates riv

BOOK I — CHAPTER IV

348. Sec. 1–5.

While Cyrus was staying at Issus, thirty-five shi
he had sent for arrived. From there they mar
one day to the pass from Cilicia into Syria.[2] By la
troops inside and outside the walls, Cyrus overp
the enemy and took the pass. When Abrocomas
that Cyrus was coming[4] against him, he retreated
king.

349. Sec. 6–10.

At Myriandus, two generals placed their most val
goods on a boat, and sailed away. Some[6] express
wish that Cyrus would capture them, while[6] others t
that he would not pursue them. Cyrus said to his
"I, at least,[7] will not capture their boat, lest son
might say that I rob[8] of their property whoever wis
go away."

350. Sec. 11–14.

After this episode,[9] Cyrus marched on to the Eup
river, which was[10] twenty-four plethra wide. Wh
soldiers heard that the march would be to Babylon

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[1] *who was:* see **40.** [2] *from . . . Syria = of Cilicia and Syria.*
landing: H. 969, *a*: G. 1563, 3: B. 653, 2: Go. 583. [4] *was com*
142. [5] *most valuable:* **πλείστου ἄξια.** [6] *Some . . . while others:* **οἱ**
οἱ δέ. [7] *I, at least:* **ἔγωγε.** [8] H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535.
[10] *which was:* do not use a relative clause.

said that they would not go.[1] Cyrus, however, persuaded the greater part of the Greek army to follow, by promising to give to each man a large amount of money until they reached[2] Babylon.

351. Sec. 15–19.

Menon wished to persuade his men to cross the river before[3] the rest of the soldiers decided what they would do. "For," said he, "if you begin to cross, Cyrus will honor you above the rest." Cyrus was pleased with Menon and his soldiers,[4] and he said that he would take care[5] that[6] they praise him. It is said that this river receded before Cyrus.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS III AND IV

352. Follow the directions given in **195–197.** The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK I — CHAPTER V

353. Sec. 1–4.

While they were marching through Arabia, they hunted wild animals of all sorts on horseback. Whenever they gave chase[7] to the wild asses, these ran so much faster[8] than the horses that they could not capture them. After they remained at Corsote for three days, they marched to Pylae, keeping[9] the Euphrates on their right.

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[1] *they . . . go:* the Greek expression is *did not say that they would go.* [2] *until . . . reached:* what was the form of the promise in Cyrus' words? See **128.** [3] **πρίν**: see **128.** [4] Do not use the word for *soldier* at all. Express in another way. [5] *take care:* this verb is impersonal in Greek. [6] H. 885: G. 1372: B. 593: Go. 638, *a.* [7] *whenever . . . chase:* see **109.** [8] *so much faster = faster by so much.* [9] *having.*

354. Sec. 5–8.

Here the soldiers ate meat, because grain wa
scarce. On one occasion,[1] when a narrow pla
peared,[2] one could see[3] a sample[4] of Cyrus' dis
At the command of Cyrus,[5] his noblest atte
stripped off their tunics, jumped into the mu
helped hasten on the wagons.

355. Sec. 9–11.

Cyrus did not delay, except[6] where it was neces
provide himself with provisions, for he evidently[7]
to fight the king when he was[8] unprepared. B
Cyrus knew that the king's country was weak
scattered condition of his troops.[10] The soldiers o
provisions from a city named Charmande by crossi
river on skins.

356. Sec. 12–17.

One of Menon's soldiers said that he had been
by Clearchus; therefore, on the same[11] day, when
chus was riding by,[12] they threw stones at him.
Cyrus learned of the affair, he rode between t
armies, and told the Greeks that, if they engaged
conflict with one another, they would be[13] cut to pie
the barbarians.

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[1] *On . . . occasion:* **ποτέ.** [2] *when . . . appeared:* Genitive absolut
could see = *it was possible to see.* [4] **μέρος, τό.** [5] *At . . . Cyrus:*
absolute. [6] *except where:* **ὅπου μή.** [7] See **143.** [8] Omit *when*
[9] **ἔτι.** [10] *in . . . troops:* notice the text at the end of sec. 9. 1
[12] *when . . . by:* use participle. [13] *if . . . be:* Cyrus said, *if you en*

BOOK I — CHAPTER VI

357. Sec. 1–5.

Orontas, a man who had formerly been at war[1] with Cyrus, said to him, "If you give me a thousand horsemen, I will kill these horsemen, and prevent them from[2] carrying the news[3] to the king." But Orontas was planning to go to the king. When Cyrus heard of this, he arrested Orontas.

358. Sec. 6–11.

At the trial, Orontas said that he had never been wronged by Cyrus. Cyrus then said, "Did you not[4] revolt to the Mysians after you gave[5] me pledges?" Orontas assented. When Clearchus advised that they put him out of the way as quickly as possible, all the rest assented to this opinion. After this, no one ever saw Orontas either dead or alive.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS V AND VI

359. Follow the directions given in **205–207.** The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK I—CHAPTER VII

360. Sec. 1–5.

After Cyrus had reviewed[6] the whole army, he collected the general and captains of the Greeks, and told them that he led them as allies because he thought[7] that they were

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[1] *a . . . war:* see **40.** [2] H. 963: G. 1549: B. 643: Go. 572, 573. [3] *carrying the news:* express by one verb. [4] *Did you not:* οὐκοῦν. Like *nonne* in Latin. [5] *after you gave:* Aprist participle. [6] *made a review.* [7] *because he thought:* H. 969, *b*: G. 1563, 2: B. 653, 4: Go. 583.

braver than the barbarians. He showed them in
sort of a contest they were going, and said he woul
them the envy of their friends at home, if his en
was successful.[1]

361. Sec. 6–11.

Gaulites, who happened to be present, said that
would not be able to fulfill his promises,[2] even if he
remember[3] them. When the Greeks asked Cyru
they should have,[4] if they conquered, he said t
would give to each man a golden crown. Artagers
said to be the leader of the king's horsemen.

362. Sec. 12–20.

Cyrus thought that the king would not fight
day, because he learned that many tracks of me
were retreating, were visible. Ten days before thi
nus said that the king would not fight within ten d
Cyrus promised him a large amount of[6] money in
should prove to speak[7] the truth.

BOOK I — CHAPTER VIII

363. Sec. 1–7.

While all were proceeding rather carelessly, Pa
rode up at full speed and shouted that the king
immediately attack them with a large army. The
the generals and soldiers armed themselves in all

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[1] *if . . . successful:* use the Genitive absolute. See text at end
[2] *his promises* = *as many things as he promised.* [3] Notice that the
middle of **μιμνήσκω** has a present meaning. [4] *what they should hav
should be to them:* Dative of possession. [5] *Ten . . . this* = *on the elev
from that day.* [6] *large amount of:* **πολλά.** [7] *in . . . truth:* what

and took[1] their positions,[2] each in his appointed place. Clearchus occupied[3] the right wing, near[4] the Euphrates river.

364. Sec. 8–13.

In the afternoon, the whole Persian army came into sight. In front of the lines the Greeks saw some chariots that had scythes for the purpose of cutting whomever they came in contact with.[5] Although Clearchus was ordered[6] to lead against the center of the enemy, yet he did not obey, because he feared[7] that he would be cut off from the river.

365. Sec. 14–21.

When Cyrus heard from Xenophon[8] what the watchword was,[9] the Greeks sang the pæan, and went against the enemy. But the barbarians were frightened out of their wits, and fled before they suffered any injury. Whenever[10] the chariots were borne through the Greeks, they opened ranks.

366. Sec. 22–29.

Cyrus, fearing that the king would surround him and cut his men to pieces, rode against the men in front of the king. There Cyrus received a wound under the eye and was killed. This defeat occurred[11] because Cyrus did not restrain himself,[12] and because Clearchus did not himself lead against the king.

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[1] *armed . . . and took = having armed . . . took.* [2] *took their positions:* **καθίστημι.** [8] *held.* [4] Dative with **πρός.** [5] *came . . . with:* **ἐντυγχάνω.** [6] *Although . . . ordered:* H. 969, *e*: G. 1563, 6: B. 653, 7: Go. 583. [7] *because he feared:* participle. [8] Genitive of source. [9] The direct question was *What is*, etc. [10] See **109**. [11] **γίγνομαι.** [12] *restrain himself:* **ἀνέχομαι.**

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS VII AND VIII

367. Follow the instructions given in **217–219.** The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK I — CHAPTER IX

368. Sec. 1–7.

Cyrus was educated at the king's court, with the s
the nobles. There, all who were personally acqua
with him agreed that he was the best of all in every
and that he knew how to[2] rule and obey. While l
satrap of Lydia and Phrygia, everybody had confide
him, because he never broke his word,[3] if he promis
one anything.

369. Sec. 8–15.

Cyrus evidently[4] showed that he would not betr
fugitives of Miletus, therefore very many cities
that they might intrust even[5] their lives to him.
he always had a large supply of brave men, for whe
Cyrus appeared, very many were willing to incur
and go on expeditions with him.

370. Sec. 16–23.

He regarded it of the utmost importance[8] t
nothing away from those who brought in[9] large re
from the countries which[10] they ruled. Further

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[1] *were . . . acquainted:* ἐν πείρᾳ γίγνομαι. [2] *knew how to:* H.
1592, 2: B. 661, n. 3: Go. 588, c. [3] *broke his word:* ψεύδομαι.
[5] καί. What position? [6] δή. [7] See 109. [8] *regarded . . . imp*
περὶ πλείστου ποιέω. [9] *brought in:* ποιέω. [10] See **37.** [11] ἔτι.

whatever gifts he received he distributed among his friends, and he was a most excellent co-worker with them in whatever they wished to accomplish.

371. Sec. 24–31.

I, at least, think[1] that it is remarkable that he looked after his friends so carefully.[2] For this reason he had very many true friends. Even all the nobles who were with him in battle were killed while fighting in his behalf. Such a man, then,[3] was Cyrus the Younger.

BOOK I — CHAPTER X

372. Sec. 1–6.

After the battle, the king's soldiers plundered[4] the camp of Cyrus and fell upon the camp of the Greeks, where all who chanced to have arms made a stand. The Greeks, on the other hand,[5] conquered their opponents and went[6] ahead in pursuit.

373. Sec. 7–11.

Now[7] Tissaphernes had the worst of it[8] in the first encounter, for the Greeks, under the command of Episthenes,[9] opened up their ranks and shot at him as he was charging through. When the Greeks saw that the king was coming up from the rear, they wheeled about and attacked him.

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[1] *I . . . think:* **δοκέω** used impersonally and Dative. [2] *so . . . carefully:* **οὕτως**. [3] **δή**. [4] *plundered . . . and fell = having plundered . . . fell.* [5] *on . . . hand:* **ἀλλά**. [6] **εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν**. [7] **δή**. [8] *had . . . it:* see the text at the beginning of sec. 8. [9] *under . . . Episthenes:* Genitive absolute.

374. Sec. 12–19.

The Persians, however, fled in different[1] directions
they saw that the Greeks were advancing. Afte
encounter, the Greeks halted at the foot of a certai
and wondered whether Cyrus was dead or[2] had go
pursuit. After deliberation, they decided to go to
camp, where they found that everything had been
dered.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS IX AND X

375. Follow the directions given in **228–230.**
The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK II — CHAPTER I

376. Sec. 1–5.

The Greeks were grieved when they heard from P
that Cyrus was dead, and that Ariaeus would go
towards[3] Ionia on the next day. Clearchus said, "V
that Cyrus had not been killed.[4] If he were aliv
would put him on the throne,[5] for victors have the
lege of ruling."[6]

377. Sec. 6–10.

After this, the Greeks went ahead and ate the fle
some[7] oxen, using the arrows of the enemy for
While Clearchus was sacrificing, a herald from the

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[1] *in different directions:* **ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν.** [2] **πότερον . . . ἤ.** [3] **ἐπ**
the Genitive. [4] *Would . . . killed:* express this in two ways. See **72.**
. . . *throne:* see **95.** [6] *victors . . . ruling:* see the text at the end of
[7] This may be omitted or expressed. [8] In apposition with *arrows.*

came and told the Greeks to surrender their arms. Proxenus replied, "Well,[1] if the king has conquered us, let him come and take[2] our arms, or tell us what we shall have, if we obey him."

378. Sec. 11–16.

In reply to[3] these words,[4] the herald, whose name was Phalinus,[5] said that the Greeks belonged to the king, because he could lead against them a large number of troops, and that they were foolish, if they thought they could use their valor and conquer the king. Therefore many of the Greeks began to lose[6] courage.

379. Sec. 17–23.

Clearchus, wishing that Phalinus would advise them not to surrender their arms, said, "Tell us, Phalinus, what we ought to do." But he replied that they did not have one hope in ten thousand of saving themselves without the consent of the king.[7] Clearchus, however, said that they would not surrender their arms, for they would be more valuable[8] friends with them than without[9] them.

BOOK II — CHAPTER II

380. Sec. 1–6.

Ariaeus urged the Greeks to go back home with him on the next day. After he had sacrificed, Clearchus said

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[1] **ἀλλά.** [2] *let . . . take = having come, let him take:* see **60**. [3] *In reply to:* **πρός** with the Accusative. [4] Omit. [5] *whose . . . Phalinus = Phalinus in respect to name.* [6] *began to lose:* Imperfect. [7] *without . . . king:* Genitive absolute. [8] *more valuable:* **πλείονος ἄξιοι.** [9] *with . . . without = having them than not having them:* H. 969, *d*: G. 1563, 5: B. 653: Go. 583. What is the negative in conditions?

to the generals, "The omens are not favorable
to go to the king, and we cannot remain here, b
we have no provisions, therefore we must[1] go in
ately to our friends." Henceforth the Greeks o
Clearchus.

381. Sec. 7–13.

About midnight, Ariaeus and the Greeks came tog
and took an oath that they would not[2] betray each
Ariaeus thought that they ought not to go back b
road[3] they came, for fear that[4] they would not hav
visions. Therefore they decided to go by a longer r
so that they might not perish from hunger.

382. Sec. 14–21.

The Greeks did not wish to attack these horsemen
they led straight on and arrived at sunset at villages, w
had been plundered[5] by the king's army. There
Greeks made such a noise that the enemy actually
from their tents. Clearchus, however, was afraid t
panic would fall upon the Greeks also[7] within that n

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I AND II

383. Follow the instructions given in **240–242.**
The sight work should be connected prose.

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[1] For the different ways of expressing *must*, see **74.** [2] See **141.**
road; by a longer route: H. 715, *b*: G. 1057: B. 331: Go. 536. [4] *fo*
that: μή. [5] *that . . . plundered:* see **40.** [6] *that . . . fled:* for the disti
between ὥστε with the Indicative and with the Infinitive, see H. 9
1450: B. 595: Go. 566, *b*, 639, *a*. [7] καί. In what position?

BOOK II — CHAPTER III

384. Sec. 1–9.

At sunrise, some heralds came to the pickets and asked for Clearchus. He replied, "Wait until I am at leisure,[1] and tell them that we shall not talk about a truce unless they furnish breakfast." The messengers said that they would furnish the Greeks with provisions, in case there was a truce. After consultation, the generals decided[2] not to hesitate to make the treaty.

385. Sec. 10–16.

As they marched along, they came upon canals, over which they had to build[3] bridges. Clearchus beat those who loitered, in order that he might hurry on the work, for he thought that the king was trying to hinder the Greeks by letting[4] the water into the plain. In the villages, they found dates of such wonderful flavor[5] that the soldiers ate them.

386. Sec. 17–22.

Tissaphernes said to the Greeks, through an interpreter, that he would ask the king that they might be carried safely[6] into Greece, "and I think," said he, "that he will grant me this as a favor,[7] because I was the first to report that Cyrus was plotting against him." Clearchus replied that they were ashamed to desert Cyrus, now that they had marched inland[8] with him.

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[1] *Wait . . . leisure:* see **128**. [2] Use **δοκέω** impersonally. [3] *had to build:* see **74**. [4] *by letting:* participle. [5] *wonderful flavor* = *wonderful because of their flavor:* H. 744, 753: G. 1126, 1140: B. 366: Go. 509, *c*. [6] *be carried safely:* **ἀποσῴζω**. [7] *grant as a favor:* **χαρίζομαι**. [8] *now . . . inland:* participle.

387. Sec. 23–29.

The Greeks said that they did not wish to kill t
but would like[1] to proceed home. On the next d
saphernes came and said, "We will furnish y
provisions, if you will give us pledges; you will
swear further that you will buy food, whenever we
provide a market."

BOOK II — CHAPTER IV

388. Sec. 1–6.

While the Greeks and Ariaeus were encampe
each other, the Greeks were evidently[3] not please
the soldiers[4] of Ariaeus. They said to their ge
"Let us not wait here until we perish." Clearchus
ever, replied that, if they should go away then, they
have no provisions, nor would they be able to cro
Euphrates.

389. Sec. 7–14.

"If the king," said Clearchus, "had desired to d
us, I do not think that he would have broken his
After this, as Tissaphernes led them,[5] the Greek
camped by themselves, because the barbarians an
Greeks suspected each other. As they passed th
the country, they arrived at a canal that was[6] fifteen
sangs long.

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[1] **ἐθέλω.** [2] *On . . . day:* express in two ways. [3] See **143.** [4]
use the word **στρατιώτης.** [5] *as . . . them:* Genitive absolute. [6] *th*
see **40**.

390. Sec. 15–22.

When Xenophon happened to be in front of the pickets, a man came up and said that Ariaeus bade them send a guard to the bridge, in order that the barbarians might not destroy the bridges and attack them. Then, indeed,[1] the Greeks knew that he had been sent underhandedly,[2] for Tissaphernes could not flee if[3] the bridge was destroyed.

391. Sec. 23–28.

When the Greeks learned what sort of[4] country there was between the river and the canal, they were not frightened, for they thought that the barbarians would not wish them to destroy the bridge and remain.

At the river Physeus the Greeks met the illegitimate brother of the king, who halted[5] his army as the Greeks went by. He was astonished as he saw them.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS III AND IV

392. Follow the directions given in **252–254**.

The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK II — CHAPTER V

393. Sec. 1–10.

When they reached the Zapatas river, Clearchus and Tissaphernes had a conference.[6] Clearchus said, "We

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[1] *Then, indeed:* **ἔνθα δή.** [2] *sent underhandedly:* **ὑπόπεμπτος.** [3] Do not use **εἰ.** How else may a condition be expressed? [4] *what sort of:* for the interrogative of quality, see **34.** [5] Distinguish between the transitive and intransitive meanings of the different tenses. [6] *had a conference:* **εἰς λόγους ἔρχομαι** (Dative).

must put a stop to these suspicious feelings bef
inflict incurable evils on each other.[1] The Gree
not violate their oaths, nor will they kill you,
phernes, our greatest benefactor, for we should
ish if we should do so."

394. Sec. 11–17.

"Since you have both Cyrus' domain and the
troops, who is so foolish as not to desire to becom
ally[2]? But we also, Tissaphernes, can help you i
ways. If the Egyptians should trouble you, I thi
you could punish[3] them by using us as your allies
being so,[4] who has persuaded you that we distrust

395. Sec. 18–24.

Tissaphernes said in reply that the Greeks
justly distrust either him or the king; for the
easily destroy the Greeks by seizing[5] the mountains
hand and burning the crops. He furthermore a
that he would be foolish if he should perjure hims
perjury was characteristic of[6] men in difficulty.
are the ones," said he, "who[7] are trying to slander

396. Sec. 25–33.

Clearchus urged the rest to go to Tissapherne
him, so that the slanderers might be detected an
ished. He evidently[8] suspected that Menon was

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[1] *on each other*: H. 725, *a*: G. 1073: B. 340: Go. 534, *a*. [2]
ally? see **159**. [3] *think . . . punish*: if the Infinitive with **ἄν** depe
οἶμαι, the **ἄν** is placed near **οἶμαι**. [4] Genitive absolute; see tex
[5] *by seizing*: participle. [6] *characteristic of*: see text, at beginning
[7] *the ones who*: see **40**. [8] See **143**.

who was plotting against the Greeks. Although many of the soldiers did not trust Tissaphernes,[1] nevertheless five generals and twenty captains went with Clearchus. These generals were arrested, and most of the captains were killed.

397. Sec. 34–42.

After this, messengers from the king came and demanded of the Greeks[2] their arms, on the ground that they were his.[3] Cleanor said to Ariaeus that he was the basest of men, because he had betrayed the very[4] men to whom he had sworn to be a friend. Xenophon asked Ariaeus[2] for Proxenus and Menon, because they were friendly to both parties.[5]

BOOK II — CHAPTER VI

398. Sec. 1–5.

Of these generals who were captured and beheaded, Clearchus was the most fond of war. While he was at war with the Thracians, who were plundering the Greeks, he did not obey the order of the Ephors[6] to come back. Accordingly he was condemned to death. After this, he collected an army with the money which Cyrus had given him, and waged war against the Thracians until[7] Cyrus sent for him.

399. Sec. 6–15.

I think that the man who spends money on war, when he can choose peace, is very fond of danger. Further-

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[1] *Although . . . Tissaphernes:* Genitive absolute. [2] H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535. [3] *on . . . his = as being of himself.* [4] **αὐτός.** [5] Omit. [6] *order . . . Ephors = the Ephors ordering him.* [7] See **128**.

more,[1] Clearchus used to punish his soldiers so
that they thought that they must obey[2] him. W
they were out of danger, his soldiers went over to
general, but when dangers came they repented,
fear of him[3] made them brave soldiers.

400. Sec. 16–20.

Proxenus was a just and honorable man,[4] but
not a good general,[4] because he could not impre
troops respect for himself. He thought, as it
that his soldiers would obey him, if he did not p
disobedient. The soldiers used to fear Clearch
than they did Proxenus. At his death, Proxe
about thirty years old.

401. Sec. 21–30.

Menon[6] wished to become very rich and
Therefore he thought that he must commit per
deceive his friends, in order to carry out[7] his
He used to think that it was an easy matter to
possessions of his friends, because they would be
guard. He always used to fear those who he
were rascals. This base man was not beheade
rest were, but was tortured to death.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS V AND VI

402. Follow the instructions given in **264–266.**
The sight work should be connected prose.

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[1] **αὖ.** [2] *must obey:* H. 988–992: G. 1594–1599: B. 663–666: G
[3] *their . . . him:* use the article and the Infinitive. [4] *just man; go*
show that these two expressions are contrasted. [5] *as it seeme*
[6] Notice in the text the use of **δέ** at the beginning of each of th
sketches. [7] *in . . . out:* **ἐπὶ τό** and the Infinitive. [8] Do not use

BOOK III — CHAPTER I

403. Sec. 1–5.

After the death of the generals, the Greeks did not go to sleep, for they thought that, inasmuch as they had no cavalry, no one would be left, if they should prove victorious. Now it happened that Xenophon, the Athenian, was with the army at the invitation of Proxenus.[1] He was a friend of Socrates, the philosopher,[2] who advised him to consult the god at Delphi with reference to the journey.

404. Sec. 6–13.

Xenophon decided that he ought to go with Proxenus, so he asked Apollo to what gods he must sacrifice, if he wished to get home safely. When he was introduced to Cyrus, and was on his march inland,[3] he was ashamed to go back, after he had discovered that Cyrus wished to conquer the king. During a thunderstorm, he thought that he saw a vision.

405. Sec. 14–20.

For a long time he lay thinking what sort of dream it was; then he called the captains of Proxenus together, and said that he could not sleep when he saw that the Greeks were not making preparations against the king. "For," said he, "if we get into the hands[4] of the king to-day, will he not resort to every means to kill[5] us? I

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[1] *at . . . Proxenus:* express this idea by the use of the participle. [2] φιλόσοφος. [3] *on . . . inland:* use one word. [4] = *power.* [5] *to kill:* ὡς and the Subjunctive or Optative. Which?

fear the truce, because we must get all of our pr
by purchase."

406. Sec. 21–29.

"In this struggle," said he, "the gods, in all lik
would be on our side; let us therefore show[1] o
very brave generals and captains. For my part
follow or lead, just as you choose." Apollonid
ever, said he talked foolishness. Xenophon said
"Do you[3] not remember[1] that our generals were b
the Persians?"

407. Sec. 30–35.

The Greeks accordingly took away the captai
Apollonides,[4] because they saw that both of his
been bored,[5] and because they thought he was a dis
all Greece. Then Hieronumos urged Xenophon t
others just what he had also told them. Xenopho
that they at least must never get into the power of th

408. Sec. 36–41.

"You ought not," said he, "to be discouraged,
ought to be making preparations to meet the e
that the soldiers may imitate you. And in the fi
since nothing can be done without generals, let us
generals and captains in place of those who have
Know well that we can not use our soldiers for

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[1] Compare the active and middle meaning of these verbs. [2] F
these words merely emphasize the *I*. [3] *Do you not*, etc.: H. 101
B. 570–572: Go. 488. [4] H. 724: G. 1069: B. 340: Go. 535.
bored = had been bored in respect to both ears.

pose,[1] if they are dejected, and think only of what they are to suffer."[2]

409. Sec. 42–47.

Xenophon told the Greeks that he noticed that men who strove to die nobly generally[3] passed their lives in happiness. "Let us, therefore," said he, "since men are the ones who win[4] victories, be brave men ourselves, and urge the others on to bravery." Then Chirisophus praised the words and deeds of Xenophon,[5] and urged them not to delay, but to choose commanders at once. Xenophon was elected in place of Proxenus.

BOOK III — CHAPTER II

410. Sec. 1–6.

After the election[6] of the generals, Chirisophus addressed them as follows: "Although Ariaeus has betrayed us, nevertheless we must not give in, but try not to get into the power of the enemy alive." Cleanor then said, "Would that the gods had punished[7] Tissaphernes before[8] he had done harm to our generals. But since we understand his faithlessness, let us never again be deceived by him."

411. Sec. 7–13.

Then Xenophon arose, splendidly equipped for war, and said that now he hoped that they could punish[9] the enemy. Just[10] then some one sneezed; and the soldiers

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[1] *for any purpose:* **τὶ**. [2] *they . . . suffer:* future tense. [3] **ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ**. [4] **ποιέω**. [5] *the words . . . Xenophon = praised Xenophon for what he said and did.* [6] Do not use a noun. [7] *Would . . . punished:* what kind of a wish is this? See **76**. [8] See **128**. [9] **δίκην ἐπιτίθημι**. [10] **δή**: post-positive.

vowed to offer sacrifices to Zeus, because they
this a good omen. After this incident,[1] Xeno
minded them of the valor of their ancestors, an
many Persians they killed when Xerxes came
Athens with his countless host.

412. Sec. 14–19.

If you formerly dared to go against the Persi
Cyrus, now, surely, you will be more courage
your own safety. Do not think[3] that you are
because you see that Ariaeus and his men ar
ranks of the enemy. Furthermore,[4] you shoul
discouraged because you have no cavalry, for w
are on the ground you can hit much better whom
wish.

413. Sec. 20–25.

Xenophon told the Greeks that it was far better
men and compel them to lead than to use Tissaph
a guide, and that all rivers were passable at their
"I say," said he, "that the king would give y
guides, if he saw that you were making prepar
settle hereabouts. But if you remain, do not
abundance or forget the way[6] home."

414. Sec. 26–32.

"I think it best," said Xenophon, "to burn up t
fluous baggage and try to conquer the enemy, so t
may be our baggage-carriers. The most importan

[1] Omit. [2] **περί** with the Genitive. [3] *Do not think:* see **62.**
ἔτι. [5] *do not live:* see **62.** [6] H. 742: G. 1102: B. 356: Go. 5
. . . *point:* **τὸ μέγιστον.**

however, is for us to be more orderly and obedient than formerly, and to help the commander punish the disobedient. In this way the king will be disappointed, if we allow[1] no one to be a coward."

415. Sec. 33–39.

After all had voted to do what Xenophon had proposed, Xenophon again spoke: "It is plain that the enemy will follow us like cowardly dogs; therefore, let us form the hoplites in a hollow square[2] and appoint commanders for the van,[3] flanks, and rear, so that we should not have to[4] arrange the men in case the enemy should attack us." They decided that Xenophon should guard the rear, for the present.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I AND II

416. Follow the directions given in **281–283.** The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK III — CHAPTER III

417. Sec. 1–10.

Before the Greeks burned up the superfluous baggage, they shared with one another what they needed. Then Mithridates came up in the guise of[5] a friend and tried to bribe some of the captains. The result was that[6] the Greeks decided that the war should henceforth be without heralds. As they went along, the Greeks could do no harm to the Persians, because they did not shoot far

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[1] **ἐπιτρέπω.** [2] *form . . . square = make a hollow square of the hoplites.* [3] *for the van:* do not use the Dative. [4] *have to:* use **δέω.** [5] *in . . . of:* **ὡς.** [6] *The result was that:* **ὥστε.**

enough to reach them.[1] Moreover, whenever the
tried to pursue, the Persians shot backwards as the

418. Sec. 11–20.

When the Greeks saw that they could not rea
enemy with their missiles or overtake them in
they thanked[2] the gods, because the Persians had
them what they needed. It happened that the
some Rhodians in the army who knew how to
sling and who could shoot twice as far as the P
These, therefore, by the use of money,[3] they form
a company of two hundred slingers. They provide
selves with cavalry also.

BOOK III — CHAPTER IV

419. Sec. 1–9.

On the next day, the Greeks saw Mithridates
with a large force. As was the case[4] in the former
he expected to do[5] much damage to the Greeks[6]; b
were more courageous now, because they had both
and slingers. Accordingly, they were victorious, a
tured many of the Persians alive. There was in th
a city named Larissa, which was captured in ancie
by the Persians.

420. Sec. 10–18.

The city of Mespila[7] also was once besieged by t
sian king, but he could not capture it by either s

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[1] *shoot . . . them*: cf. the text at the end of sec. 7. [2] χάριν
Dative. [3] *by . . . money* = *by giving money.* [4] *was the case*: c
three words. [5] *expected to do* = *thought that he would do.* [6] H. 7
1073: B. 340: Go. 534, *a.* [7] Do not use the Genitive.

assault. As the Greeks went on their journey,[1] Tissaphernes came in sight with a large force, but he retreated very quickly, because the Rhodians shot a very long distance and did not miss[2] their man. While the Greeks and Persians were skirmishing, the Greeks captured many bows, which proved useful to the archers.

421. Sec. 19–24.

After these skirmishes, it became evident that the hollow square threw the Greeks into confusion, for, whenever the road was too[3] narrow, or they had to cross a bridge, the hoplites were crowded out of their places.[4] Therefore they formed six companies to help the phalanx whenever the wings were drawn together or separated.

422. Sec. 25–34.

While the Greeks were marching through some[5] hills, the Persian slingers and archers wounded many of them by shooting down from the heights. But after the Greeks got above them, they feared that they would be surrounded, and fled. After this, the Greeks decided not to proceed and fight at the same time,[6] because[7] there were many wounded.

423. Sec. 35–41.

The Greeks decided to break camp and march as far as possible during the night, for the Persians never encamped near the Greeks on account of fear[8] of an attack. On the

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[1] *went . . . journey*: use one word. [2] H. 748: G. 1099: B. 356: Go. 510. [3] Comparative. [4] *of their places*: omit. [5] Omit. [6] *not . . . time* = *not to proceed still fighting*. [7] H. 971, *a*: G. 1568. [8] Do not use the noun.

fourth day, however, the barbarians seized in a
the spur of a mountain at the base of which th
pass. Xenophon thought that, if he could get po
of the summit of the mountain, the Persians woul
able to remain.

424. Sec. 42–49.

"Well, I will give you your choice," said Chiri
"either to go to the summit or to remain with the
Xenophon chose to go, and took men from the v
started immediately. When the enemy saw that
set out, they too began to race to the summit. Xe
said to his men, "Have courage,[2] for after a little
shall reach home safely." The Greeks reached the
before the enemy.[3]

BOOK III — CHAPTER V

425. Sec. 1–9.

The Persians then turned and fled. But the
were discouraged when they saw that they had n
from which to take provisions, for the barbarians s
began to burn the villages. "I, at least," said
phus, "think we had better burn them also, so th
may stop all[4] the more quickly." While the Gree
in perplexity because of the depth of the river, a
came up and said that he would transport them ac
river, if they would give him what he needed.[5]

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[1] *in advance:* **πρό** in composition with the verb. [2] *Have cou*
ρέω. [3] *reached . . . enemy:* see **169.** [4] Omit. [5] *he . . . needed:*
of a condition was used in the direct discourse?

426. Sec. 10–18.

The Rhodian said that he would build a bridge by using two thousand skins, each one of which would keep two men from sinking.[1] This device, however, seemed impracticable to the generals. Then the Greeks went back toward Babylon, so that the enemy might not know what they intended[2] to do. After questioning the captives, the Greeks decided to cross the Carduchian mountains.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS III, IV, AND V

427. Follow the directions given in **295–297**. The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER I

428. Sec. 1–14.

The Greeks entered the country[3] of the Carduchi as secretly as they could, for they feared that an attack would be made. At first, the Carduchi fled from the villages, but later, a few of them suddenly assembled on the heights and fell upon the Greeks. If, however, at that time there had been more, I think that the majority of the Greeks would have been in danger of being destroyed.

429. Sec. 15–28.

Whenever the enemy attacked the rear guard as they were passing along, Xenophon sent along word to the van to wait; but on one occasion[4] the van did not halt. Xeno-

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[1] *from sinking*: H. 748, 1029: G. 1117, 1615: B. 434: Go. 487. Also see **161**. [2] *had in mind*. [3] *country of*: omit. Use the Accusative with **εἰς**. [4] *on one occasion*: **ποτέ**.

phon therefore went ahead to see what the troubl
and saw that Chirisophus was hurrying to seize[1] a
steep road. The enemy, however, captured the pas
Then a guide, on being questioned, told the Greek
there was[2] another road, and a height which they
preoccupy.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER II

430. Sec. 1–13.

Many, under the leadership of Callimachus, volun
to capture this height. Then Xenophon made an
on the enemy at the visible pass, so that the volu
while the enemy were directing their attention
road, might go around without detection.[3] After
Xenophon and the volunteers, by a simultaneous a
captured the pass. Then Xenophon, taking half of t
guard, followed the guide, and came upon two hills
had been seized by the enemy, one of which he ca
by forming the companies in column.

431. Sec. 14–28.

The barbarians, however, abandoned the third
fear that they would be surrounded. After the Gree
united, Xenophon told the enemy that he would no
their houses on condition that[5] they give up the
Whenever the barbarians troubled the van or th
Xenophon and Chirisophus helped each other.
times[6] the Cretans, too, were very useful.

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[1] *to seize*: see **79**. [2] Should the Imperfect be used? [3] *without*
see **169**. [4] *by . . . attack* = *attacking at the same time.* [5] *on .*
H. 999, *a*: G. 1460: B. 596: Go. 567. [6] Cf. ἦν δὲ καὶ ὁπότε.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER III

432. Sec. 1–11.

On reaching[1] the Centrites river, the Greeks encamped very gladly, now that they had endured so many hardships at the hands of the Carduchi. But the Greeks were greatly discouraged, for their situation was as follows: in front were horsemen who would keep them from crossing,[2] while in the rear the Carduchi were on the mountains ready to attack them. At this juncture,[3] two young men came running up and said that they had found a place where they thought it was safe to cross.

433. Sec. 12–23.

The young men said that they could cross at this point without wetting their waists. The Greeks, therefore, decided to try this ford. Xenophon then hit upon a plan[4]; by running back along the river and by pretending to cross there, he frightened the enemy so much that[5] they did not prevent Chirisophus with the van from crossing. When they were on the other side, Chirisophus shouted to his soldiers not to pursue.

434. Sec. 24–34.

While the camp followers and the baggage train were in the act of[6] crossing, the Carduchi were evidently coming down from the mountains. Xenophon then faced about and charged the Carduchi; but, as soon as they

[1] *On reaching:* should the Present Participle be used? [2] *from crossing:* H. 963: G. 1549: B. 643: Go. 572, 573. [3] **καιρός.** [4] *hit . . . plan = devised something.* Use **μηχανάομαι.** [5] *so much that:* see **157.** [6] *in . . . of:* **ἀκμήν.**

turned in flight, he wheeled to the right and crosse
his men as quickly as he could. In this way the C
all crossed this river safely, with the exception of
who were wounded.[1]

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS I, II, AND III

435. Follow the directions given in **309–311**.
The sight work should be connected prose.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER IV

436. Sec. 1–13.

When the Greeks were marching through western
nia, its vice-satrap, Tiribazus, came up and said t
would make a treaty with them, if they would no
his houses. While they were encamping, so mucl
fell that it kept warm whomever[2] it fell upon.
Xenophon, by his example,[3] made the soldiers g
and split wood.

437. Sec. 14–22.

Democrates was a man who never reported
whatever was not true. The Greeks, therefore, ga
men and sent him to find out what the fires were.
return,[5] he said he had not seen any fires, but that
learned that Tiribazus was preparing to attack t
the defiles of the mountains. As they were passi

---

[1] *with . . . wounded*: Genitive absolute. [2] *kept warm whomeve*
warm thing to, etc. [3] What does *example* really mean? [4] *mak*
compare the transitive and intransitive meanings of ἀνίστημι.
return = *having proceeded.*

the heights, they espied the camp of Tiribazus, and with a charge[1] they captured about twenty horses.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER V

438. Sec. 1–11.

The strong north wind and the deep snow destroyed many of the soldiers. There the soldiers did not act friendly toward one another, for those who had a plenty of wood said that they would not let the others come near the fire unless they shared[2] with them their wheat. After this, Chirisophus came upon some water carriers, who told him that the satrap was about a parasang distant.

439. Sec. 12–22.

As many as did not wear something black before their eyes, lost them on account of the snow,[3] and their shoes, too, froze on, if they did not unfasten them at night. The sick, however, were of some use, for they helped the rear guard frighten[4] the enemy by shouting as loud as they could. As Xenophon and his men went along, they found that all those in front had halted right in the snow. He tried to make them get up.

440. Sec. 23–36.

The underground houses of the Armenians seemed very strange to the Greeks. All sorts of animals were raised in them. Xenophon said to the ruler of the village, "Lead us well until we leave your country, and I will not deprive[5]

---

[1] ***with a charge*** *= having charged.*

[2] H. 737: G. 1097, 2: B. 356: Go. 510.

[3] *As . . . snow:* see **109**.

[4] Compare the active and middle meaning of **φοβέω**.

[5] H. 724, 748, *a*: G. 1069, 1118: B. 340: Go. 535.

you of your children." The soldiers had a good ti
eating and drinking. Because Armenia had a lar
ber of very spirited horses, its tribute to the king c
of horses.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER VI

441. Sec. 1–13.

Under the leadership of the mayor, they march
at the rate of six parasangs a day until they reache
which was held by the enemy. Chirisophus th
best to charge the enemy immediately after br
Xenophon, however, wished to seize secretly[2] sc
of the mountain, for he thought it was easier
of the mountain, for he thought it was easier
a steep road at night than to fight on level grou
daytime.

442. Sec. 14–27.

Now the Spartans practice stealing from early
therefore Xenophon thought that Chirisophus
a man capable of[3] seizing the height by stealth.
phus, however, said: "We are not the only c
know how to steal, for you Athenians are clever
As they usually did, the Greeks called for volun
sent them to capture the mountain.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS IV, V, AND VI

443. Follow the directions given in **321–323**.
The sight work should be connected prose.

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[1] *immediately after breakfast* = *as soon as they had eaten break*
secretly: κλέπτω. [3] *capable of*: ἱκανός and Infinitive. [4] *cle*
clever to steal.

BOOK IV — CHAPTER VII

444. Sec. 1–14.

When the Greeks arrived among the Taochi, they came upon a stronghold, which they had to take to get provisions. On account of an encircling[1] river, there was only one road, which the enemy protected by rolling down rocks. On consideration, Xenophon hit upon this device:[2] "Let us run forward," said he, "until they begin to roll down stones, and then retreat quickly. In this way we would compel them to use up their rocks, and then we can capture the place." This they did.

445. Sec. 15–27.

On leaving Gymnias, the Greeks had a guide who escorted them, not out of good will, but that he might persuade the Greeks to lay waste the land of his enemies. As Xenophon drew near[3] the mountain, he heard a loud shouting, and noticed that the noise became louder and louder as the army advanced. If he had ridden forward, he would have found the van embracing one another, and shouting, "The sea, the sea."

BOOK IV — CHAPTER VIII

446. Sec. 1–13.

The Greeks, through a former Athenian slave, who could talk with the Macronians, told them that they had waged war with the king, and were on their way to

---

[1] *encircling = which was* ***in*** *a circle.* [2] *hit . . . device = devising the following.* [3] *drew near:* **πλησιάζω** (Dative).

Greece. After this, the Macronians were very
In attacking a large mountain among the Colch
Greeks did not employ the phalanx, but left
between the companies. The object was to[1] prev
enemy from outflanking them.

447. Sec. 14–28.

Xenophon encouraged his soldiers as follows:
these are the only ones who prevent us from
home.[3] Let us make short work of them."[4] Th
were defeated, and fled in different directions
this, the Greeks reached the sea without furt
drance. Here for many days they were busy per
the vows which they had promised, and instituting
contests.

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS VII AND VIII

448. Follow the instructions given in **330–332.** The sight work should be connected prose.

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[1] *The . . . to = they did this that.* [2] See **162**. [3] *that . . . hom*
sec. 14. [4] *make . . . them:* do not translate this literally. Wha
expression really mean?

ENGLISH–GREEK VOCABULARY

The student should consult a Greek-English vocabulary for the forms and fuller meanings of the Greek words here given. Figures in parentheses refer to sections of the book.

A

a, an, generally omitted, sometimes **τὶς** (4).
able, ἱκανός, δυνατός (160); **be —**, δύναμαι.
about, ἀμφί, περί (67).
above, ὑπέρ.
accompany, ἕπομαι, συνακολουθέω.
accomplish, ποιέω, καταπράττω.
accordingly, οὖν, δή (a post-positive).
account, on — of, διά, ἕνεκα (after its word).
admiral, στρατηγός.
admire, θαυμάζω.
advance, make an —, πορεύομαι, πρόσειμι.
afraid, be —, φοβέομαι.
after, μετά.
again, πάλιν, ἔτι.
against, πρός, ἐπί.
aid, ὠφελέω, βοηθέω, βοήθεια.
all, πᾶς.
alone, μόνος.
along, παρά.
also, καί, before the word it emphasizes.
always, ἀεί.
among, ἐν, εἰς.
and, καί, δέ (a post-positive).
angry, be —, ὀργίζομαι, χαλεπαίνω.
announce, ἀγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω.
another, ἄλλος.
any, anybody, any one, τὶς (34, 2).
appear, φαίνομαι.
applaud, ἐπαινέω.
approach, πλησιάζω; **let —**, προσίημι.
Ariaeus, Ἀριαῖος.
arms, armor, ὅπλα.
arm, to —, ὁπλίζω.
army, στράτευμα, στρατιά, στρατός.
arrive, ἀφικνέομαι, πάρειμι.
arrow, τόξευμα.
Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης.
as, ὡς.
ashamed, feel —, αἰσχύνομαι.
ask, — (a question), ἐρωτάω; αἰτέω.
assistance, give —, βοηθέω, ὠφελέω.
at, ἐν, πρός, ἐπί.
attack, ἐπιτίθεμαι, ἐμβάλλω, ἔπειμι.
await, δέχομαι.

A. BC. DE. FG. H. IJ. KL. MN. OP. RS. TU. VW. XY. Z

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A

B

back, πάλιν.
bad, κακός.
barbarian, βαρβαρικός, βάρβαρος.
battle, μάχη; **give —**, μάχομαι.
be, εἰμί; **— present**, πάρειμι, παραγίγνομαι.
beautiful, καλός.
because, ὅτι, ὡς; **— of**, διά (67).
become, γίγνομαι.
before, πρίν, πρόσθεν, πρό.
begin, ἄρχω.
behind, ὄπισθεν.
believe, ἡγέομαι.
benefit, ὠφελέω, **εὖ ποιέω**.
beside, παρά.
betray, προδίδωμι.
blame, μέμφομαι.
boat, πλοῖον.
bow, τόξον; **use the —, τοξεύω**.
bowman, τοξότης.
boy, παῖς.
brave, ἀγαθός, **ἀνδρεῖος**.
bravely, καλῶς.
bravery, ἀρετή.
breadth, εὖρος.
bridge, γέφῡρα.
brother, ἀδελφός.
burn, κᾱ́ω, **— up** or **— down**, κατακᾱ́ω.
but, ἀλλά, δέ (a post-positive).
buy, ἀγοράζω.
by, ὑπό with genitive of agent; ἐπί.

C

call, καλέω.
camp, κατασκηνέω; **στρατόπεδον**.
captain, λοχᾱγός.
capture, αἱρέω, ἁρπάζω; **be captured**, ἁλίσκομαι (89).
care, take —, ἐπιμελέομαι.
carefully, **ἐπιμελῶς**.
catch, λαμβάνω; **be ca**
σκομαι (89).
cavalry, — man, ἱππεύ
cease, παύομαι.
certain, a —, τὶς (4).
chance, by —, generall
χάνω (169).
chariot, ἅρμα.
choose, αἱρέομαι.
Cilicia, Κιλικίᾱ.
citizen, πολῑ́της.
city, πόλις.
Clearchus, Κλέαρχος.
collect, συλλέγω, ἀθροίζ
come, ἔρχομαι, **have —**,
command, κελεύω, ἄρχω
commander, ἄρχων, στρ
congratulate, εὐδαιμονίζ
conquer, νῑκάω, κρατέω.
consider, βουλεύομαι, σκ
contest, ἀγών.
country, χώρᾱ.
courage, ἀρετή.
coward, κακός.
cross, — over, διαβαίνω
Cyrus, Κῦρος.

D

danger, κίνδῡνος.
daric, δᾱρεικός.
daughter, θυγάτηρ.
day, ἡμέρᾱ.
deceive, ψεύδω, ἐξαπατά
deep, βαθύς.
defeat, νῑκάω; **be defea**
ομαι.
delay, διατρίβω.
deliberate, βουλεύομαι.
die, ἀποθνῄσκω, τελευτά
discouraged, be —, ἀθῡ

disobey, ἀπιστέω.
distant, be —, ἀπέχω.
do, ποιέω, πράττω.
door, θύρᾱ.
draw, — **up**, τάττω.
dread, ὀκνέω.

E

each, ἕκαστος.
either, — . . . **or**, ἤ . . . ἤ.
embark, ἐμβαίνω.
enemy, πολέμιος; **the** —, οἱ πολέμιοι.
entire, πᾶς, ἅπᾱς.
envy, φθονέω.
escape, ἀποφεύγω; — **notice of**, λανθάνω (169).
especially, μάλιστα.
even, καί (before the word it emphasizes); **not** —, οὐδέ or μηδέ
ever, ποτέ, πώποτε.
evident, δῆλος.
evil, κακός.

F

fall, γίγνομαι; — **on**, ἐμπίπτω.
father, πατήρ.
fear, φοβέομαι, δέδοικα; φόβος.
fellow-soldiers, ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, with or without ὦ.
fight, μάχομαι, μάχη.
find, εὑρίσκω; — **out**, σκοπέω, σκέπτομαι.
first, πρῶτος; πρῶτον.
flee, φεύγω.
follow, ἕπομαι, ἀκολουθέω; **as follows**, proper case of ὅδε (33).
food, σῖτος.
foolish, ἠλίθιος.
foot, πούς.
foot-soldier, πεζός.
for, γάρ (a post-positive).

fourth, τέταρτος.
friend, φίλος, ξένος.
friendly, φίλιος, φίλος.
frighten, φοβέω; **fear**, φοβέομαι.
from, ἐξ, παρά, ἀπό.
furnish, πορίζω.

G

general, στρατηγός.
get, γίγνομαι (in the sense of *obtain*), τυγχάνω, — **possession**, λαμβάνω.
give, δίδωμι.
glad, be —, ἥδομαι.
gladly, ἡδέως.
go, εἶμι, ἔρχομαι; **be gone**, οἴχομαι.
good, ἀγαθός.
great, μέγας, πολύς.
Greek, Ἕλλην; Ἑλληνικός.
guard, φύλαξ, φυλακή; φυλάττω.
guide, ἡγεμών.

H

happen, τυγχάνω (169), γίγνομαι.
happy, εὐδαίμων; **deem** —, εὐδαιμονίζω.
harm, do —, κακῶς ποιέω, βλάπτω.
have, ἔχω, dative of possessor with εἰμί (26).
hear, ἀκούω.
heavy-armed man, ὁπλίτης.
height, ὕψος; ἄκρον.
her, oblique cases of αὐτή (51).
herald, κῆρυξ.
here, ἐνταῦθα, αὐτοῦ, δεῦρο.
hereupon, ἐκ τούτου, ἐνταῦθα.
hesitate, ὀκνέω.
him, oblique cases of αὐτός (45); if reflexive, οὗ (51).
himself, ἑαυτοῦ (51); αὐτός (46).
hinder, κωλύω.

BC. DE. FG. H. IJ. KL. MN. OP. RS. TU. VW. XY. Z

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his, when not emphatic, use the article (3, 1); otherwise αὐτοῦ, ἐκείνου (51); — **own**, ἑαυτοῦ (51).
hold, ἔχω.
honor, τῑμή; τῑμάω; **in —**, τίμιος.
hope, ἐλπίς.
hoplite, ὁπλίτης.
horse, ἵππος.
horseman, ἱππεύς.
house, οἰκίᾱ.
how, πῶς, ὅπως (83); — **many**, πόσοι, ὁπόσοι; — **large**, ὅσος, ὁπόσος.
hundred, ἑκατόν.

I

I, ἐγώ (44).
if, εἰ, ἐάν, ἤν, ἄν.
immediately, εὐθύς.
in, ἐν, εἰς; — **order that**, ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως (80).
inasmuch, see **since**.
injure, βλάπτω.
instead, — **of**, ἀντί.
into, εἰς.

J

journey, ὁδός, πορείᾱ; **to make a —**, πορεύομαι.
judge, κρΐνω.
just, δίκαιος.
justice, δικαιοσύνη.
justly, δικαίως.

K

kill, ἀποκτείνω; **be killed**, ἀποθνῄσκω.
king, βασιλεύς, **be —**, βασιλεύω.
know, οἶδα (153), γιγνώσκω (89).

L

large, μέγας, πολύς;
ὁπόσος.
laugh, — **at**, καταγελάω.
lead, ἄγω, ἡγέομαι.
leader, ἡγεμών.
learn, πυνθάνομαι, μανθά
least, at —, γέ (a post-p
leave, λείπω.
leisure, be at —, σχολά
lest, μή (84).
letter, ἐπιστολή.
long, μακρός, πολύς.
long, as — as, ἕως (129)
loose, λΰω.
love, φιλέω.

M

make, ποιέω.
man, ἄνθρωπος (*homo*),
manifest, φανερός, δῆλο
many, so —, τοσοῦτος,
march, ἐλαύνω, πορεύομα
mercenary, ξενικός.
messenger, ἄγγελος.
middle, μέσος; μέσον.
miss, ἁμαρτάνω.
more, μᾶλλον.
mother, μήτηρ.
much, πολύς; πολύ.
must, δεῖ, χρή, ἀνάγκη
the verbal in τέος (74,
my, ἐμός, sometimes ἐμ
of mine, ἐμός (51).
myself, ἐμαυτοῦ; when
αὐτός (51).

N

near, παρά; πλησίον, ἐγ
necessary, it is —, δεῖ

need, *δέομαι.*
never, *ουποτε, μήποτε.*
night, *νύξ.*
no, no one, nobody, *οὐδείς, μηδείς.*
not, *οὐ, μή*; **— only . . . but also,** *καὶ . . . καί.*
notice, escape — of, *λανθάνω* (169).
now, *νῦν*; *already, ἤδη.*

O

obey, *πείθομαι.*
on, *ἐπί, ἐν*; **— account of,** *ἕνεκα,* (after its word) *διά.*
one, *εἷς, τὶς* (34, 2); **— another,** *ἀλλήλων.*
or, *ἤ.*
order, *κελεύω*; **in — that,** *ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως* (80).
other, *ἄλλος.*
ought, *χρή, δεῖ* (74).
our, when not emphatic, by the article (3, 1); sometimes by *ἡμῶν* (51).
overcome, *κρατέω.*

P

palace, *βασίλεια.*
parasang, *παρασάγγης.*
pay, *μισθός.*
paymaster, *μισθοδότης.*
perceive, *αἰσθάνομαι.*
permit, *ἐάω.*
Persian, *Πέρσης*; *Περσικός.*
persuade, *πείθω.*
pity, *οἰκτείρω.*
place, *χωρίον*; **take —,** *γίγνομαι.*
plain, *πεδίον, δῆλος.*
plan, *βουλεύω*; *βουλή.*
power, in the — of, *ἐπί.*
praise, *ἐπαινέω.*
present, be —, *πάρειμι, παραγίγνομαι.*
prevent, *κωλύω.*
proceed, *πορεύομαι, ἐξελαύνω.*
promise, or **make a —,** *ὑπισχνέομαι.*
provisions, *τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.*
pursue, *διώκω.*

R

read, *ἀναγιγνώσκω* (89).
receive, *λαμβάνω, δέχομαι.*
remain, *μένω.*
remind, *μιμνήσκω.*
reply, *ἀποκρίνομαι.*
report, *ἀπαγγέλλω.*
restrain, *κατέχω.*
retaliate, *ἀντιποιέω.*
ride, *ἐλαύνω.*
rightly, *δικαίως, ὀρθῶς.*
river, *ποταμός.*
ruler, *ἄρχων.*
run, *τρέχω, θέω.*

S

sail, set —, *πλέω.*
sailor, *ναύτης.*
same, *ὁ αὐτός* (46).
save, *σῴζω.*
say, *λέγω, φημί*; **said,** *εἶπον* (139).
sea, *θάλαττα.*
see, *ὁράω*; **— to,** *σκοπέω*; **be seen,** *φαίνομαι.*
seem, or **— best,** *δοκέω* and dative.
self, *αὐτός* (46).
send, *πέμπω*; **— for,** *μεταπέμπομαι.*
senseless, *ἄφρων.*
set, — out or **forth,** *ὁρμάομαι.*

W. KL. MN. OP. RS. TU. VW. XY. Z

GEORGE F. KURZMAN!!

seven, ἑπτά.
shut, — up, κατακλείω; **— off,** ἀποκλείω.
since, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὁπότε (64).
six, ἕξ.
skillful, δεινός.
so, οὕτως; **— as to, — that,** ὥστε (158).
soldier, στρατιώτης; **light-armed —,** γυμνής.
some, somebody, τὶς (34).
sort, what —, ποῖος, οἷος.
speak, λέγω.
speech, λόγος.
stadium or **stade,** στάδιον.
stay, μένω.
still, ἔτι.
stop, παύω, ἀναπαύομαι.
straightway, εὐθύς.
successfully, καλῶς.
such, of — a kind, τοιοῦτος (of what precedes), τοιόσδε (of what follows).
suffer, πάσχω; **— harm,** κακῶς πάσχω.
swear, ὄμνῡμι.

T

take, λαμβάνω; **— place,** γίγνομαι; **be taken,** ἁλίσκομαι (89).
talent, τάλαντον.
taste, γεύομαι.
tell, λέγω.
ten, δέκα.
than, ἤ.
that, ὅτι, μή (84); **in order —,** ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως (80); **so —,** ὥστε (158); ἐκεῖνος (33) (the demonstrative pronoun).
the, ὁ, ἡ, τό (1; 3).
their, sometimes by the (3, 1); also αὐτῶν, ἐκείν
them, oblique cases of
plural (45).
themselves, reflexive, ἑαυ
intensive, αὐτοί (46); so
the middle voice.
thence, ἐντεῦθεν.
there, ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεῖ.
therefore, οὖν, διὰ, τοῦτο
thereupon, ἐνταῦθα, ἔνθα.
they, generally omitted (4
times, οὗτοι, ἐκεῖνοι.
think, νομίζω, οἶμαι, δοκέ
this, οὗτος, ὅδε (33).
thousand, χίλιοι.
Thracian, Θρᾷξ.
three, τρεῖς.
through, διά (67).
throw, ῥίπτω, **— at,** βάλ
thus, οὕτως, ὧδε.
Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρ
to, εἰς, πρός, παρά, ἐπί,
persons).
treaty, make a —, σπέν
truce, σπονδαί.
true, ἀληθής.
try, πειράομαι.
twenty, εἴκοσι.
two, δύο.

U

until, ἕως, μέχρι, ἄχρι,
(128).
urge, παρακελεύομαι.
use, χράομαι.

V

valor, ἀρετή.
van, στόμα; **those in**
ἔμπροσθεν.

vengeance, take — on, τιμωρέομαι.
very, πάνυ.
village, κώμη.
virtue, ἀρετή.

W

wait, περιμένω.
wall, τεῖχος.
war, πόλεμος; **carry on or make —,** πολεμέω.
well, εὖ.
what, τίς (34), ὅς, ὅστις; **— sort,** ποῖος.
when, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὅτε.
whenever, ἐπειδή, ὁπότε.
where, οὗ, ἔνθα, ὅπῃ.
which, ὅς.
who, τίς (34), ὅς.
whole, ὅλος.
why, τί.
width, εὖρος.
wife, γυνή.
willing, be —, βούλομαι, ἐθέλω.
wish, βούλομαι, ἐθέλω.
with, σύν, μετά, ἔχων.
within, ἔνδον.
wonder, θαυμάζω.
word, λόγος.
worthy, ἄξιος.
woman, γυνή.
wrong, or be in the —, ἀδικέω.

X

Xenophon, Ξενοφῶν.

Y

year, ἔτος.
you, σύ (44).
your, often by the article (3, 1), ὑμέτερος, σοῦ (51).
yourself, reflexive, σεαυτοῦ (51), intensive, αὐτός (46).

Z

Zeus, Ζεύς, G. Διός, D. Διί, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ.

T.U.
V.W.
X.Y.
Z

GEORGE F KURZMAN 191

SPECIMEN COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATI
IN GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

AMHERST COLLEGE, 1897

1. Then he put Megaphernes to death, because
plotting against him. 2. The king, hearing from
phernes of the preparations against him, was very
3. These Ionian cities, which originally belonged to
phernes, having been given him by the king, now
to Cyrus. 4. Syennesis, the king of Cilicia, wis
prevent Cyrus from entering his country, seized t
over the mountains. 5. But a messenger came a
him that Menon had already led his army thro
pass, and was marching on through the plain
Tarsus.

N.T
W.V
Y.X
S

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1897

When the Turks (Τοῦρκοι) attacked the Greeks
last war, the latter were once encamped in a smal
near the Peneios River. Fearing lest they sh
encircled on both sides, the commander-in-chief
Greek forces ordered the captains to summon t
diers, in order that he might address them. "
he said, "let us rather die than be conquered."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1897

A

When after five days Chirisophus, who had been sent to Athens that he might bring thence provisions for the army, had not yet appeared, the generals would have marched down into the plain, had they not seen the enemy already there in large numbers. They decided therefore to remain upon the heights.

B

Let us command the soldiers to cross the river, that we may not appear more cowardly than the barbarians.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1896

Here the Greeks were discouraged. For they saw that there were large rivers which they must pass, and they feared that the king would give them no leaders. But Xenophon said, "the king would gladly send us away, if he should see that we are not wishing to go. We must therefore make preparations to remain here." By such words Xenophon made his soldiers much braver.

Scholarship Examination

The Thebans, as it seems, wished to obtain the headship of Greece, and therefore decided to send Pelopidas as ambassador to the Persian king, to set forth the [1]advantages both to him and to them [2]of his becoming their ally. They thought that the fact of their [1]refusal to follow Agesilaus when he took up war against the king would [3]have great weight with him. Besides that, they could claim to

GEORGE F. KURZMAN.

be no longer inferior to the Lacedaemonians, havi
the victory at Leuctra. They imagined, therefor
if the king should aid them by declaring the aut
of Messené and thus [4]menacing their enemies, the
obtain supremacy over all Greece.

[1] Translate by a verb.

[2] Translate by a conditional clause.

[3] = *greatly contribute toward persuading him.*

[4] ἐπιτειχίζω.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 1897

Presently they hear the soldiers ahead of them
heights shouting, "The sea! the sea!" and passi
word along. Then they all broke into a run, even t
guard. And as soon as they reached the summit th
into one another's arms, weeping for joy.

Xenophon proceeds to tell how the Greeks gav
guide many gifts before dismissing him. After
pointed out to them a village where they were
quarters, and the road leading to it, toward even
took his departure. A few days later they reache
pezus, where they offered the sacrifice which th
vowed.

HARVARD COLLEGE, 1897

Once, when Xerxes was marching into Europe a
Greeks saw [1] many grave [2] dangers before them, th
an embassy [3] to Crete and asked the Cretans [4] t
them against the Great King. The Cretans imme
dispatched messengers to Delphi to ask the god wh
they should gain any advantage if they went to the
Greece. And Apollo answered, "You Cretans se

to remember that the Greeks have already received many benefits at your hands, for which they feel no gratitude. For your ancestors joined with them in their expedition against Troy, when the wife of Menelaus was carried off[6] by a barbarian. Nevertheless, when your own King Minos was murdered in Sicily, they refused to help you in punishing[7] his murderers.[8]"

When the Cretans heard that, they were so angry at the Greeks that they refused to help them, and took[9] no part in the war with[10] the Persians. — Cf. HEROD. VII, 169.

---

[1] *saw before them:* use **προφαίνομαι.**

[2] *great.*

[8] *ambassadors.*

[4] **Κρής, Κρητός.**

[5] *if it would prove (become) better for them.*

[6] **ἁρπάζω.**

[7] **τιμωρέομαι.**

[8] **φονεύς.**

[9] *have part,* **μετέχω.**

[10] **πρός.**

Leland Stanford Junior University, 1896

Translate into Greek:

When Cyrus marched against his brother, he took with him ten thousand Greeks and many barbarians. The Greeks conquered easily, but Ariaeus and the barbarians fled. Cyrus himself was killed in the battle, and not long afterwards most of the Greek generals were seized. They were then without generals or guides and in the midst of a hostile country; but they showed themselves brave men and conquered all their foes.

Princeton College, 1897

Cyrus and his army remained twenty days in that place. The soldiers were unwilling to proceed, because

they thought he was marching against the king.
chus tried to persuade them, telling them that Cyr
honored him and would honor them, if they would
If you do not wish to go, I shall remain with yo
you may know my good will (εὐνοία) towards you.
chus would not have been a brave man, if he h
spoken to his soldiers. Let him be honored.

Vassar College, 1897

Let us try to return to Hellas as quickly as po
for I fear, if we remain in this country much long
shall forget the way homeward. And it is not th
of brave men to flee from danger, but to prefer
nobly rather than to live basely.

He said that they ought to burn up all their w
if they intended to march quickly; otherwise these
be inconvenient to transport, while they would be
way helpful in battle.

Wellesley College, 1897

And Cyrus called together his generals and
"Xenias and Pasion have left us; but let them
understand that they have neither run away, for I
where they have gone; nor have they escaped, for
triremes so as to take their boat. But I, for my pa
not pursue them, nor shall any one say that I use
as long as he may be with me, but whenever he wi
go away I seize him and abuse him and take av
money. But let them go knowing that they are
disloyal toward us than we are toward them. And
their wives and children under guard (lit. being gu

but not even of these shall they be deprived, but they shall receive them back on account of their former loyalty (*ἀρετή*) toward me."

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, 1897

Translate into Greek the following passage (which is based upon the previous passage [*Anab.* VII, vi, 1–6]):

Since Thibron was in need of generals and captains, he offered to the former (*τοῖς μέν*) four darics a month, and to the latter (*τοῖς δέ*), two, if they would take-the-field against the army of Tissaphernes. When they learned that Seuthes was not in need of them and would no longer promise them wages, they said that they would gladly withdraw from his country. And so early the next morning the soldiers were collected together at the call of Xenophon (gen. absol.). And they also offered no opposition. And so the whole army of the Greeks hurried-off-with (*συντρέχω*) the messengers (*ἄγγελος*) in order that they might not be deprived (*ἀποστερέω*) of wages.

YALE COLLEGE, 1897

Translate into Attic Greek:

In the battle the Persians killed Cyrus; and the king, therefore, thinking the victory his, sent heralds to the Greeks to command them to surrender[1] their arms. But the Greeks were indignant at this,[2] and said to the heralds: "If the king thinks he is victorious, let him come and take our arms. But if we should surrender them out of friendship, what will he give us in return? If Cyrus were living, he would already be king in place of[3] his brother; for

whoever defeats the enemy, as we have you, dicta
terms[4] of peace."

Where does that young man live who stands
door?

[1] παραδίδωμι. [2] Literally, *bore this heavily.* [3] ἀντί.
[4] Literally, *tells on what* (*condition*) *there shall be peace.*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1897

Elementary Prose Composition

Translate into Greek:

(*a*) Go and ask Cyrus for a boat, that you may sa
(*b*) Since it is necessary for you to go with me,
abandon me.
(*c*) Let some one ask the general what he wants.
(*d*) The king thought that the enemy would fight
same day.
(*e*) He does not fear that he will not conquer his
(*f*) Let the king come himself and take our arm
wants them.

Advanced Prose Composition

Translate into Greek:

The messengers, when they had heard this, we
and came back quickly; and by this it was evid
the king was somewhere near, or some one el
whom it had been enjoined to do this; and they s
they seemed to the king to speak what was rea
and had come with guides, who, if a truce should b
would lead them to a place from which they could
visions.

But he asked them whether there was a truce just for the men who were coming and going, or whether there would be a truce for the rest also. They replied: "For all, until your message be reported to the king."

Now, when they said this, Clearchus sent for them and deliberated; and it seemed best to make the truce quickly, and quietly to go to the provisions and take them.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1897

Translate: When Cyrus determined to march against his brother, he collected together as large an army as he could and summoned several Greek generals to join him, for he believed the Greeks to be far superior to the Persians in war (τὰ πολεμικά). But he did not at first tell them his purpose. So when the Greeks began-to-suspect at length that they were marching against the king, they refused to go further, and claimed they had not been hired for this. Clearchus, one of the Greek generals, attempted to compel his soldiers to march on; but they not only refused to do so when ordered, but flung stones at him, so that he barely escaped being killed. Later, he called his soldiers to a meeting and, attempting to address them, burst-into-tears, and could-not-speak (was silent) for a long time, so that his men wondered (to see him). At length he said: "Soldiers, Cyrus has been a good friend to me; he has honored me highly when I was an exile from my native land, and I have promised to help him in return. But without you (ἔρημος and gen.) I can neither help a friend nor punish an enemy."

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